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A Report to the Governor and Legislature on Elderly Population Trends for the State of Oklahoma

Oklahoma Department of Commerce
January 1991

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A Report to the Governor and Legislature on
Elderly Population Trends for the
State of Oklahoma

Oklahoma Department of Commerce
Research and Planning Division

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DONALD D. PAULSEN
Secretary of Commerce

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DAVID WALTERS
Governor

Governor David Walters
State of Oklahoma

DEMOGRAPHIC STATE OF THE STATE, 1989

I am pleased to give you the fourth annual Demographic State of the State Report to the Governor and Legislature as required by the Oklahoma Statute 74, Section 5018 of 1986. This report, prepared by the Demographic Unit of the Research and Planning Division, analyzes elderly population trends for the State of Oklahoma. The analyses include social, demographic, and economic information pertaining to the elderly in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma's elderly population has increased significantly since 1900 and projections show that growth should continue to the year 2010. The Oklahoma Department of Commerce will continue to provide the necessary analyses and trends in demographics for the State and its communities.

Donald D. Paulsen
Secretary of Commerce

DP/ms/mz

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Executive Summary

One of the most noteworthy demographic changes in recent years has been the significant increase in the number of persons 65 years or older in the U.S. as well as in Oklahoma. Populations which have increasing proportions of elderly persons and decreasing proportions of young persons are said to be an "aging population." This report examines social, demographic, and economic information that pertains to the elderly in Oklahoma. Data from the 1980 Decennial Census of the U.S., the Oklahoma Department of Commerce, and the Oklahoma Department of Health were used for this study. The major findings are outlined below.

- One of the most notable changes is the increasing proportion of Oklahomans who are 65 years or older, growing by 2,345.7 percent, from only 2 percent of the population in 1900 (15,379 persons) to 12.4 percent in 1980 (376,126 persons).

- For Oklahoma, projections show the total population is expected to increase 21.1 percent from 1980 to 2010, while the elderly population is projected to increase 25.8 percent. These projections further predict that the oldest age groups are most likely to have the greatest proportional increases.

- Older males outnumbered older females from 1900 through 1940. After 1940, there were greater numbers of females than males. By 1980, 60 percent of the elderly in Oklahoma were female.

- For Oklahoma, the proportion of the elderly population that was white increased from 1910 (87.8 percent) to 1980 (90.4 percent).

- In 1950, about one-half of the elderly resided in urban areas; then from 1950 to 1980, more elderly residents moved to urban areas. By 1980, almost two-thirds of Oklahoma's elderly population (66 percent) were located in urban areas.

- Over the years, each of the seventy-seven counties experienced a gradual increase in the proportion of its residents who were 65 years or older.

- For females 75 years or older, 70.3 percent were widowed while only 20.2 percent were married with their spouse present. For males 75 years or older,

22.2 percent were widowed and 65.5 percent were currently married with their spouse present.

- Figures for 1980 indicate that a greater proportion of Oklahoma females 65 years or older have achieved higher educational levels than males, except for college graduate and post-college graduate education.

- Oklahoma's non-white residents tend to be somewhat more educated than the U.S. as a whole.

- The percentage of males 55 to 64 years old participating in the labor force steadily declined from 1940 to 1980, with the greatest decline occurring from 1970 to 1980. For females 55 to 64 years old, labor force participation increased from less than 15 percent in 1940 to nearly 40 percent in 1970. Participation in the labor force then increased very slightly between 1970 and 1980.

- The total number of net migrants for Oklahoma between 1975 and 1980 was 157,662 persons. Of these net migrants, 1.6 percent, or 2,520, were 65 years or older.

- The greatest proportion of inmigrants moved from the Western Region of the United States (36.8 percent). In this region, the greatest proportion of inmigrants came from California (22.2 percent).

- Oklahoma had a net gain of 1,800 elderly persons from the North Central Region and a net gain of 240 elderly persons from the Northeast Region. A greater number of elderly persons moved to, rather than from, the Southern Region (1,880).

- More than half of the elderly who lived in Oklahoma in 1975 but moved elsewhere by 1980, moved to the Southern Region. The greatest proportion of these outmigrants, overall, moved to Texas (33.9 percent).

- For persons in all age groups, white males had the highest median income. The difference between the median income of white males and non-white males was greater than the difference between the median income of white females and non-white females.

- In Oklahoma, 21 percent – or more than one in five – of persons 65 years or

older had income below the poverty level in 1979. Less than 15 percent of persons 60 to 69 years of age reported income below the poverty level. Almost 20 percent of individuals 70 to 74 years of age and 27.2 percent of persons 75 years or older had income below the poverty level.

- Among the elderly, those most likely to be suffering from the conditions of poverty were both black and American Indian males and females. The greatest proportion of the elderly living below the poverty level were elderly females.

- In 1980, there were 19,874 elderly rural females and 32,593 elderly urban females with income below the poverty level in 1979. Overall, a greater proportion of both urban and rural females had income below the poverty level. Although greater proportions of elderly rural females lived in poverty, in terms of absolute numbers there were many more elderly females living in urban areas who had income below the poverty level.

- For families with income above the poverty level in 1979, headed by householders 65 years of age or more, earnings accounted for the highest proportion of income in 1979 (36.8 percent). For the elderly living alone, but with income above the poverty level in 1979, the largest source of income was social security benefits (33.7 percent).

- For the elderly with income below the poverty level, social security was the major source of income for both persons living in families (74.1 percent) and those living alone (70.9 percent).

- Average number of years of life remaining for all elderly, especially elderly females, increased over the twenty-year period between 1959 - 1961 and 1979 - 1981. Further, the average number of years of life remaining for elderly females increased at a faster rate than for males.

- For both Oklahoma and the U.S., the leading cause of death for people 65 to 84 years old and for persons 85 years or older is disease of the heart. The proportion of people 85 years or older dying from disease of the heart is 10 percent higher than the proportion of people 65 to 84 years old dying from heart disease.

- There will be a much greater proportion of elderly people dependent on economic and social support while the

proportion of children requiring this care will be much lower.

- Among all females 85 years or older, more than one-fourth (28.1 percent) lived in group quarters in 1980. For males 85 years or older, 18.6 percent lived in group quarters in 1980.

- Assuming that the national figure for 1970 and 1980 shown in this report is the standard, it appears that Oklahoma was deficient in fulfilling its needs for physicians and dentists in 1980.

- The proportion of elderly males (12.1 percent) with a disability that limited work was slightly higher than the proportion of elderly females (11.7 percent) in 1980.

- A greater proportion of elderly black males (12.3 percent) had a disability which prevented work than elderly American Indian males (11.9 percent) and elderly white males (9.5 percent) in 1980.

- The proportion of elderly males (4.3 percent) with a public transportation disability was slightly lower than the proportion of elderly females (5.1 percent) in 1980.

CHAPTER 1

Objectives

This report is written to examine social, demographic, and economic factors which are related to the elderly population in the state of Oklahoma. The purposes of the report are as follows:

- To compare the growth patterns of the elderly population of Oklahoma to the growth patterns of the total population between 1900 and 1980.
- To examine the Oklahoma Department of Commerce projected growth patterns of the elderly population for 1990 to 2010.
- To consider the social and economic characteristics of the elderly population.
- To examine the geographic location of, and the migration patterns of, the elderly population in Oklahoma.
- To look at health factors which are important to consider when examining the elderly.

This report is also written as partial fulfillment of legislated responsibilities of the Oklahoma State Data Center. Finally, this report will be used as a base line and to update using relevant data from the 1990 population census.

Organization of Report

This report has five sections in addition to this Introduction.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the growth patterns of the elderly and the distribution by gender, race, and urban/rural residency among the elderly.

Chapter 3 discusses social characteristics of the elderly.

Chapter 4 presents income and poverty status data for the elderly.

Chapter 5 discusses health issues of the elderly population.

Chapter 6 contains concluding remarks and policy implications of the report.

The Appendix has tables which show recent and projected population of the elderly by sex, county population of the elderly by selected race and sex, dependency ratios of the elderly, median income of elderly householders by race, poverty levels of the elderly, and health care information for every county in Oklahoma.

Endnotes provide complete sources for figures and tables shown throughout this report.

Data Sources

The primary sources of data for this report are the population projections from the Oklahoma Department of Commerce for the State of Oklahoma published in November 1988; population projections from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census for the United States, published in January 1989; demographic, social, and economic data from various past censuses conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; population estimates for the State of Oklahoma prepared by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission published in October 1989; various health data for the State of Oklahoma provided by the Oklahoma State Department of Health; and life tables for the State of Oklahoma prepared by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Data Limitations

In general, most data which are available from the U.S. Department of Commerce concerning the elderly are at the state level. The migration data are from the special county-to-county migration tape file and the subject report by the Bureau of the Census, *Geographical Mobility for States and the Nation.* The migration data are derived from the 1980 Census question on place of residence in 1975.

The projections used in this report are based on specific demographic assumptions about fertility, mortality, and migration that might not hold true in the long run. For a review of the assumptions used in projecting the future population of the state, the reader should consult the explanation of methodology in the report released in November 1988, *Population Projections for Oklahoma and Its Counties by Age and Sex, and for Its Cities: 1980 - 2010.* Copies of this report are available from the Department of Commerce. The population estimates used in this report are revised numbers from the previous report of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

Because of the difficulty in determining the health manpower that is available specifically for the elderly, the information provided by the Oklahoma State Department of Health is useful only for general assumptions about health care for the elderly. Life tables are based on certain assumptions about mortality; these assumptions do not take into

account abrupt changes. Despite the limitations briefly discussed here, these are the best sources of information available concerning various important demographic and socioeconomic attributes of the elderly in Oklahoma.

CHAPTER 2

Summary

The first section of this chapter compares the growth patterns of the total population to the population 65 years or older for Oklahoma and the U.S. from 1900 to 1980. Projected population growth for Oklahoma and the U.S. to 2010 is also presented.

The second section examines the distribution of the elderly population by gender.

The third section examines the distribution of the elderly population by race and ethnicity.

The fourth section examines the distribution of the elderly among counties and among rural and urban areas in Oklahoma. The distribution of the elderly in rural and urban areas is also differentiated by race and gender.

Numerical Growth

Oklahoma has experienced tremendous growth since 1900. In tracing demographic and socioeconomic trends over the past eight decades, several patterns emerge. Given current lower birth rates, as well as increasing longevity rates among the elderly, the proportion of older citizens should increase for several decades to come. Shifts in Oklahoma's population will undoubtedly influence social, political, and economic institutions in our society. One of the most notable changes is the increasing proportion of Oklahomans who are 65 or older, growing from only 2 percent of the population in 1900 to 12.4 percent in 1980. Meanwhile, the proportion of the elderly population in the U.S. increased from 4.1 percent of the population in 1900 to 11.3 percent in 1980.

Data from census enumerations conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census reflect the growing number of older residents in the United States. Table 1 presents actual and projected growth of the total population and the population 65 years or older from 1900 to 2010 for the U.S. and Oklahoma. As this table indicates, there are some similarities and some differences in the population growth which Oklahoma and the U.S. have experienced since 1900 and in the projected growth in population of the U.S. and Oklahoma.

Overall, there has been a great increase in the proportion of the population 65 years or older for both the U.S. and Oklahoma. The total number of Oklahoma residents has grown dramatically in the last eighty years, especially in the earlier years. Since 1900, the state population increased 282.8 percent, from 790,391 persons in 1900 to 3,025,290 persons

Table 1
Total Oklahoma and U.S. Population, and Population 65 Years or Older: 1900-1980; Projections: 1990-2010

	Total Population		Population 65 or Older	
	Number	Percent Increase From Preceding Decade	Number	Percent Increase From Preceding Decade
Oklahoma				
1900	790,391	--	15,379	--
1910	1,657,155	109.7	41,045	166.9
1920	2,028,283	22.4	64,772	57.8
1930	2,396,040	18.1	96,888	49.6
1940	2,336,434	-2.5	144,934	49.6
1950	2,233,351	-4.4	193,922	33.8
1960	2,328,284	4.3	248,831	28.3
1970	2,559,229	9.9	299,756	20.5
1980	3,025,290	18.2	376,126	25.5
Projections				
1990	3,309,700	9.4	426,923	13.5
2000	3,509,800	6.0	443,104	3.8
2010	3,664,200	4.4	473,032	6.8
U.S.				
1900	76,212,168	--	3,083,939	--
1910	92,228,531	21.0	3,953,945	28.2
1920	106,021,568	15.0	4,939,737	24.9
1930	123,202,660	16.2	6,644,378	34.5
1940	132,165,129	7.3	9,036,329	36.0
1950	151,325,798	14.5	12,294,698	36.1
1960	179,323,175	18.5	16,559,580	34.7
1970	203,211,926	13.3	20,065,502	21.2
1980	226,545,805	11.5	25,549,427	27.3
Projections				
1990	250,410,000	10.5	31,559,000	23.5
2000	268,266,000	7.1	34,882,000	10.5
2010	282,575,000	5.3	39,362,000	12.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; Oklahoma Department of Commerce.[1]

in 1980, while the elderly population increased 2,345.7 percent, from 15,379 persons in 1900 to 376,126 persons in 1980. In contrast, the total U.S. population increased 197.3 percent, from 76,212,168 persons in 1900 to 226,545,805 persons in 1980, while the elderly U.S. population increased 728.5 percent, from 3,083,939 persons in 1900 to 25,549,427 persons in 1980.

The tremendous growth in the population of Oklahoma is not unusual, as during this time period Oklahoma was a relatively new state. Inmigration of persons in the younger age groups accounts for most of the population growth which occurred during these early decades. From 1900 to 1910, the total population of the U.S. increased 21 percent, while Oklahoma's population more than doubled, increasing 109.7 percent. Meanwhile, the elderly population of the U.S. increased 28.2 percent, while Oklahoma's elderly population increased by more than one and one-half times, rising 166.9 percent.

For the next twenty years (1910 to 1930), the rate of increase in the population of Oklahoma was less than in the previous decade. The total population of Oklahoma increased 22.4 percent from 1910 to 1920 and 18.1 percent from 1920 to 1930, while the elderly population increased 57.8 percent and 49.6 percent, respectively. In contrast, the percent increase in population for the U.S. was slightly smaller than for Oklahoma, with the total population increasing 15 percent from 1910 to 1920 and 16.2 percent from 1920 to 1930, and the elderly population increasing 24.9 percent and 34.5 percent, respectively.

The so-called Great Depression occurred during the 1930s. Many aspects of the population were affected by this event. The U.S. total population increased only 7.3 percent, while Oklahoma's total population actually decreased 2.5 percent. Interestingly, the rate of increase of the elderly population in both the U.S. and Oklahoma was as much as the previous decade. This time period includes the now-famous Dust Bowl era, when many families left Oklahoma because of the Depression and crop failure. This decrease, and the 4.4 percent decrease in the next decade, reflects the lower fertility rate and increased outmigration which occurred during these two decades in Oklahoma. Many elderly people remained in Oklahoma while others left. During this decade, the proportion of Oklahoma residents 65 or older (6.2 percent) was also greater than the proportion of total U.S. residents 65 or older (5.4 percent).

Many important events occurred during the next decade, 1940 to 1950. Because of World War II ending and the "baby boom," the increase in population for the U.S. from 1940 to 1950 was twice as high (14.5 percent) as the percent increase in the previous dec-

ade. In contrast, Oklahoma's total population decreased 4.4 percent which is a greater percentage decrease than in the previous decade. The elderly population in both Oklahoma and the U.S., however, continued to increase during this decade with a 33.8 percent increase for Oklahoma and a 36.1 percent increase for the U.S.

Overall, from 1950 to 1980, Oklahoma's population increased 35.5 percent, while the population 65 years and older grew 94 percent – nearly three times the growth of the total population. From 1950 to 1960, both the U.S. and Oklahoma population increased. During this decade the U.S. total population grew 18.5 percent and the elderly population was 34.7 percent higher; Oklahoma's total population increased 4.3 percent and the elderly population grew 28.3 percent. From 1960 to 1970, growth in the U.S. total population slowed to a 13.3 percent increase. Additionally, the percent increase in the elderly population (21.2 percent) was lower than in the previous decade. In contrast, Oklahoma's total population increased 9.9 percent which was a higher percent increase than in the previous decade. On the other hand, the percent increase in the elderly population (20.5 percent) was lower than in the previous decade.

Finally, from 1970 to 1980, the total U.S. population growth slowed to an 11.5 percent increase, while the U.S. elderly population increased 27.3 percent, a rate much higher than in the previous decade. Oklahoma's total population grew 18.2 percent in the seventies – almost twice as fast as in the previous decade and faster than the U.S. growth rate. The increase in the elderly population in Oklahoma was also higher (25.5 percent). The last twenty years of higher growth rates for the population of Oklahoma, especially from 1970 to 1980, can probably be attributed to the "oil boom" in Oklahoma. During this period, population grew at a rapid pace because of a greater number of inmigrants and increased fertility rates.

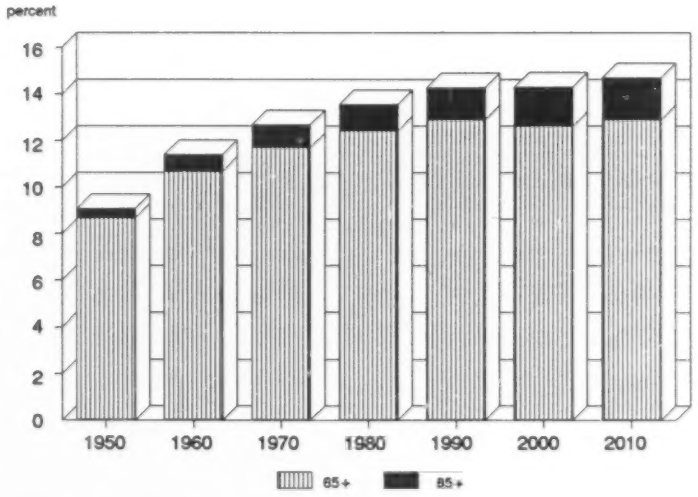
The Oklahoma Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Commerce provide projections of the Oklahoma and the U.S. population to the year 2010. These projections indicate that the total population and the elderly population in the U.S. and Oklahoma will continue to increase in the coming decades; however, the rate of growth will be smaller with each coming decade. The growth rate of the total population and the elderly population for the U.S. is projected to be slightly higher than that for Oklahoma. Overall, it is projected that the oldest age groups are most likely to have the greatest proportional increases. Even though the absolute numbers of elderly will rise by the year 2005, the proportion of persons aged 65 or over will not change significantly. As the post-World War II baby boom matures,

however, the proportion of elderly will begin to expand noticeably. The size of this growth will also be affected by such factors as migration along with social, environmental, and medical impacts on life expectancy.

For Oklahoma, projections show the total population is expected to increase 21.1 percent, while the elderly population is projected to increase 25.8 percent from 1980 to 2010. For the U.S., projections indicate the total population is expected to increase 24.7 percent, while the elderly population is projected to increase 54.1 percent. In the year 2010, projections predict that 12.9 percent of all Oklahomans will be 65 years or older, which is slightly higher than the 1980 figure of 12.4 percent. In contrast, it is projected that 13.9 percent of all U.S. citizens will be 65 years or older in the year 2010, which is higher than the 1980 figure of 11.3 percent. Thus, it is projected that the increasing population of elderly in Oklahoma will be proportionately lower than in the U.S. as a whole.

During the 1980s, Oklahoma experienced a sharp drop in its economy due to the rapidly decreased value of oil. This led to high outmigration rates. Thus, projected population figures for Oklahoma indicate

Figure 1
Older Population as Percent of Total Oklahoma Population: 1950 - 2010



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; Oklahoma Department of Commerce.[2]

that the percent increase in the population of Oklahoma for each coming decade will be lower than in the previous decade. In contrast, the percent increase in the elderly population is expected to be lower in each decade until around 2010, when the oldest baby boomers will reach age 65.

As shown in Figure 1 on page 9, in 1950 less than 0.4 percent of the population was 85 or older; by 1980, this proportion had increased to 1.1 percent. The proportion of Oklahoma's population 85 years or older is projected to increase 48.2 percent from 33,981 persons (1.1 percent of the total population) in 1980 to 65,566 persons (almost 2 percent of the total population) in 2010.

Distribution by Sex

Older males outnumbered older females from 1900 through 1940. After 1940, there were greater numbers of females than males. By 1980, 60 percent of the elderly in Oklahoma were female. The sex ratio among elderly Oklahomans changed significantly over the years (Table 2).

Table 2
Number of Oklahomans 65 Years or Older by Sex and the Sex Ratio: 1900 - 1980; Projections 1990 - 2010

	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Census			
1900	8,982	6,397	140
1910	23,586	17,459	135
1920	37,119	27,653	134
1930	54,684	42,204	130
1940	78,157	66,777	117
1950	96,562	97,360	99
1960	114,417	134,414	85
1970	126,608	173,148	73
1980	151,613	224,513	68
Projections			
1990	168,956	257,968	66
2000	173,165	269,938	64
2010	186,185	286,848	65

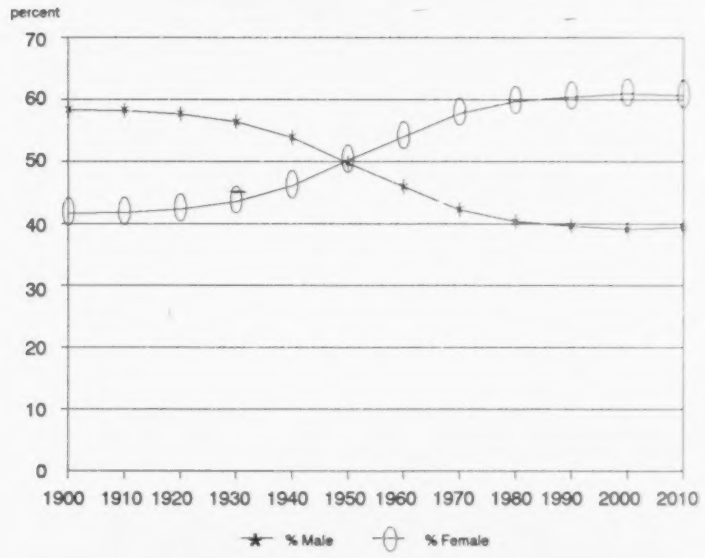
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; Oklahoma Department of Commerce.[3]

Figure 2 shows that in 1900, 58.4 percent of persons 65 years or older were male and 41.7 percent were female. The proportion of the elderly population that was male continued to be higher than female until 1950 when there was an equal proportion of males and females. After 1950, the proportion of females 65 years or older was higher than the proportion of males 65 years or older. The proportion of females continued to increase, while the proportion of males 65 years or older continued to decrease until 1980. Population projections predict that after 1980 the difference in the proportion of elderly males and elderly females will remain constant between 1980 and 2010.

Distribution by Race and Ethnicity

Over the years, the definitions of various minority groups have changed. Thus, data presented in this section are subject to broad interpretation. Boundaries between various racial or ethnic groups are not clearly de-

Figure 2
Percent of Population 65 Years or Older by Age and Sex
Oklahoma: 1900 - 2010



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; Oklahoma Department of Commerce.[4]

fined. In the 1980 Census, persons were classified according to the race or ethnic group with which the respondents themselves identified. In censuses previous to 1980, racial identification was done by enumerators by looking (or by guessing). Table 3 presents the elderly population from 1910 and on by race using the categories of "white," "black," and "others." In the early 1900s, the greatest proportion of the "others" category were American Indians. The proportion of American Indians in this category has become somewhat smaller, due to the inmigration of persons of Spanish origin and Asian and Pacific Islanders. Due to differing procedural measures, the figures are not a precise measure of change over the decades. Rather, this examination of the past seventy years can be viewed only as a rough gauge of the actual trends.

The racial/ethnic history of Oklahoma is somewhat different than most states in the Midwest. For Oklahoma, the proportion of the elderly population that was white increased from 1910 (87.8 percent) to 1980 (90.4 percent). Historically, in the early 1900s most states had a higher proportion of white residents. These proportions decreased slightly as non-whites moved into the states. This was true for northern states but not for the southern states because of the history of black slavery. In Oklahoma, the proportion of the population that was white increased, while

Table 3
Percent of Population 65 Years or Older by Race
Oklahoma: 1910-1980

Year	Total (number)	White (percent)	Black (percent)	Others (percent)
1910	41,045	87.8	8.1	4.1
1920	64,772	90.4	6.7	2.9
1930	96,888	91.7	5.5	2.8
1940	144,934	91.1	7.1	1.8
1950	193,922	91.6	6.9	1.5
1960	248,831	92.0	6.0	1.9
1970	299,756	90.9	5.9	3.2
1980	376,126	90.4	5.3	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[5]

there was a decrease in the proportion of persons in other racial/ethnic groups. Since Oklahoma was an American Indian territory very late in history and also was a popular area for free and runaway slaves during the 1800s, the history of the racial characteristics of Oklahoma's population is very unique.

Early in Oklahoma history the majority of the population was American Indian. Also, there was a large black population in Oklahoma. Over time, however, more white people moved into the territory. By 1910, elderly whites represented 87.8 percent of the elderly population. Between 1910 and 1920, this proportion increased to 90.3 percent and continued to increase until 1960. After 1960 the proportion of elderly whites in Oklahoma declined. By 1980, more than 90.4 percent of Oklahoma's elderly citizens were categorized as white.

For blacks, the proportion of older residents decreased over time. In 1910, 8.1 percent of the elderly population was black. Between 1910 and 1930, this proportion fell to 5.5 percent. Following a rise to 7.1 percent in 1940, the proportion of blacks in the elderly population slowly declined to 5.3 percent in 1980.

In 1910, 4.1 percent of the elderly population was classified in the "others" category. Between 1910 and 1960, this proportion of the elderly slowly decreased to 1.9 percent. Since then it has more than doubled.

Distribution by County and/or Urban-Rural Areas

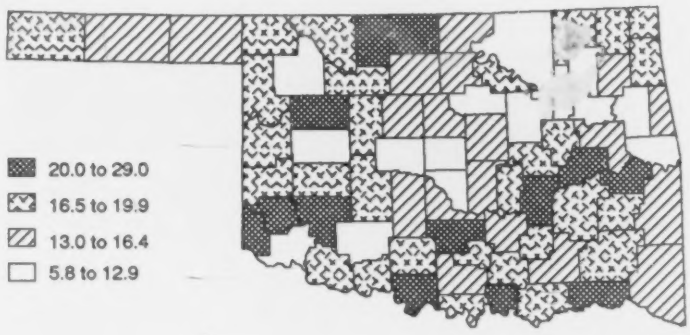
Oklahomans in general and the elderly in particular have gradually moved from rural to urban locales. The urban population consists of persons living in central cities, closely settled territory surrounding a central city, or incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The rural population includes those persons not classified as urban.

Over the years, each of the seventy-seven counties experienced a gradual increase in the proportion of its residents who were 65 years or older. By 1989, sixty-one counties had proportionately more elderly than the average for the entire state, even though many actual numbers were small (Figure 3). There are considerable variations among counties in the 65-or-older ratio.

One-fifth or more of the people in thirteen counties (Alfalfa, Choctaw, Dewey, Garvin, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Haskell, Hughes, Jefferson, Kiowa, McIntosh, and Marshall) were 65 or older. Of these thirteen counties, Greer had the highest proportion of elderly, with 26.6 percent of its residents being 65 years of age or older. Seven of the thirteen counties are located in the western half of the state.

Thirteen percent or fewer of the residents of fifteen counties (Canadian, Cherokee, Cleveland, Comanche, Creek, Custer,

Figure 3
Percent of Population 65 Years or Older by County
Oklahoma: 1989
(state average = 13.3%)



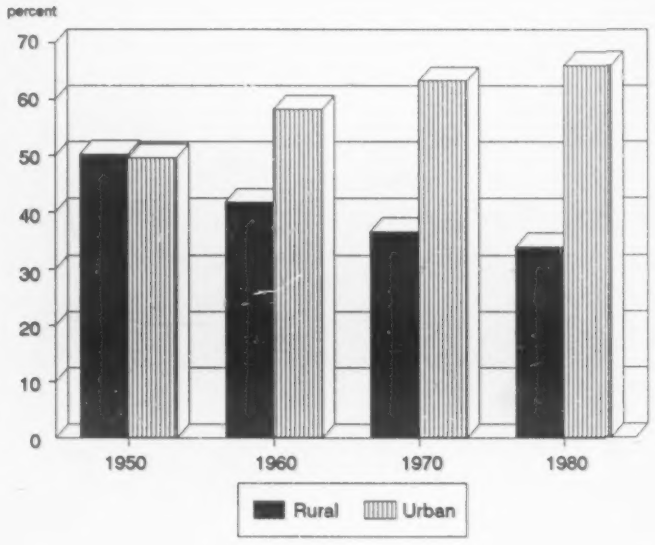
Source: Oklahoma Department of Commerce.[6]

Jackson, Oklahoma, Osage, Payne, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Woodward) were 65 or older. Cleveland County had a particularly low ratio, with 5.8 percent of its residents being 65 or older.

In 1950, about one-half of the elderly resided in urban areas; then from 1950 to 1980, more elderly residents moved to urban areas (Figure 4). By 1980, almost two-thirds of Oklahoma's elderly population (66 percent) were located in urban areas. In 1950, 49.8 percent of the elderly were urban dwellers while 50.2 percent resided in rural areas. With each succeeding decade, urban residency gained on rural residency. In the decade beginning with 1960, urban residency took priority over rural residency, with 58.2 percent living in urban settings. By 1980, 66 percent of those 65 or older lived in urban areas as compared with 34 percent living in rural regions.

As might be expected, the distribution of males and females into the urban and rural regions is very different. Overall, a greater proportion of the elderly living in urban areas in 1980 was female. This suggests that rural females move to the city when they become widowed, thus increasing the proportion of

Figure 4
Percent of Population 65 Years or Older
Living in Urban and Rural Areas
1950 - 1980



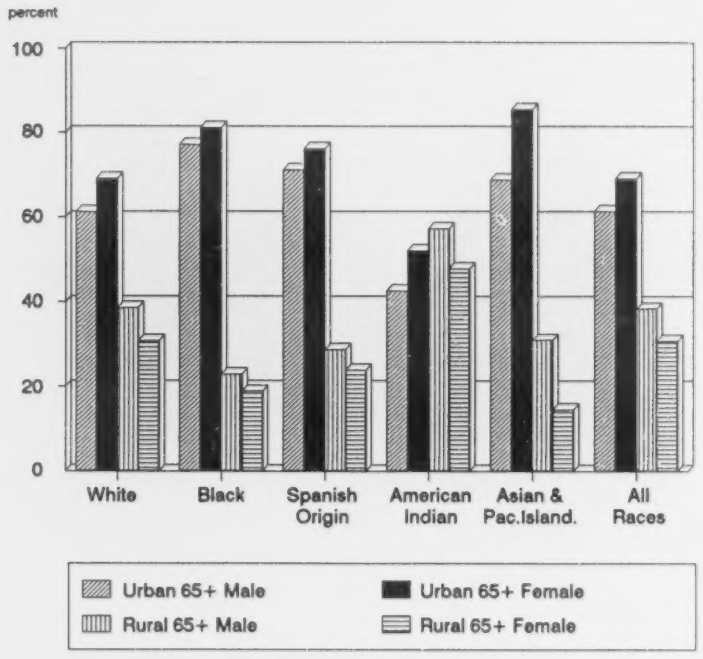
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[7]

elderly females in urban areas.

Gender differences are further differentiated by racial and ethnic characteristics (Figure 5 on page 16). In 1980, 69.1 percent of elderly white females lived in urban areas. In contrast, of the elderly white males, 61.3 percent lived in urban areas and 38.7 percent lived in rural areas. For blacks, 81.1 percent of elderly females lived in urban areas and 18.9 percent lived in rural areas; of the elderly black males, 77.1 percent lived in urban areas and 22.9 percent lived in rural areas. For American Indians, 52.1 percent of the elderly females lived in urban areas and 47.9 percent lived in rural areas. Of the elderly American Indian males, 42.7 percent lived in urban areas and 57.3 percent lived in rural areas.

For persons of Spanish origin, 76.1 percent of the elderly females lived in urban areas and 23.9 percent lived in rural areas. In contrast, 71.2 percent of the elderly males of Spanish origin lived in urban areas and 28.8 percent lived in rural areas. For Asian and

Figure 5
Percent of Population 65 Years or Older
Living in Urban and Rural Areas by Race and Sex
Oklahoma: 1980



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[8]

Pacific Islanders, 85.4 percent of the elderly females lived in urban areas and 14.6 percent lived in rural areas. In contrast, of the elderly Asian and Pacific Islander males, 68.9 percent lived in urban areas and 31.1 percent lived in rural areas.

CHAPTER 3

Summary

The first section of this chapter examines the marital status and living arrangements of the elderly. In recent years, more elderly are living much longer after they have lost their spouse.

The next section looks at the educational achievements of the elderly in Oklahoma. Nearly all the elderly in Oklahoma have had some formal education; however, there are differences in the level of education between males and females and between racial/ethnic groups.

The third section examines the participation of the elderly in the labor force by race and sex. Results suggest that in the future older workers will occupy different roles and have different expectations than their predecessors.

The last section examines migration patterns of the elderly in Oklahoma between 1975 and 1980. The results found in this section indicate that, overall, a greater proportion of elderly Oklahomans moved into the state than moved out of the state between 1975 and 1980. However, a greater proportion of females 75 years or older moved out of Oklahoma than moved into the state between 1975 and 1980. Also in this section, the origin and destination of elderly inmigrants and outmigrants between 1975 and 1980 are examined.

Marital Status and Living Arrangements by Age Group, Race, and Sex

When examining the elderly an important component is marital status. Since people are living longer it is becoming more common to find greater numbers of elderly who have lost their spouse, or are widowed. In earlier years widowed people usually did not live much longer than their deceased spouse. In recent years, however, more elderly are living much longer after they have lost their spouse. This is especially true for elderly females, as they tend to live longer than males anyway.

As shown in Table 4, a greater proportion of females had lost their spouse, while a large proportion of elderly males were still married. Females live, on average, longer than males and are therefore, more likely to be alone in their later years of life.

For Oklahoma residents in 1980, 38.6 percent of the females aged 65 to 74 years were widowed and 50.2 percent were currently married with their spouse present. For the females 75 years or older, 70.3 percent were widowed while only 20.2 percent were married with their spouse present.

Table 4
Marital Status of Population 65 Years or Older by Sex, Oklahoma and U.S.: 1980

(in percent)

Marital Status	Oklahoma				U.S.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	65-74	75+	65-74	75+	65-74	75+	65-74	75+
Total	96,824	54,188	128,045	96,942	6,740,154	3,522,414	8,849,954	6,385,864
Never Married	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	5.4	5.7	6.2	7.3
Now married, spouse present	81.0	65.5	50.2	20.2	78.4	61.2	46.9	17.2
Now married, spouse absent	1.6	3.7	1.0	1.8	1.7	3.9	1.2	1.7
Widowed	7.6	22.2	38.6	70.3	8.9	25.3	39.3	68.8
Divorced	5.4	4.1	5.9	3.4	4.1	2.8	5.1	3.0
Separated	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[9]

For males aged 65 to 74 years, 7.6 percent were widowed and 81 percent were currently married with their spouse present. For the males 75 years or older, 22.2 percent were widowed and 65.5 percent were currently married with their spouse present.

The distribution of the elderly by marital status for Oklahoma is similar to that of the U.S. However, a smaller proportion of elderly Oklahomans than U.S. elderly were separated or were never married. Less than one in twenty Oklahoma males and females between ages 65 and 74, and 75 years or older, had remained single. Divorce, too, was relatively rare for Oklahomans who were 65 or older. Less than 6 percent of males and females were divorced at the time of the 1980 Census. Even smaller proportions of the males and females 75 years or older listed their current marital status as divorced. Interestingly, the proportion of divorced elderly Oklahomans was slightly higher than the proportion of divorced elderly in the U.S.

Data on living arrangements are par-

ticularly useful for telling us something about the daily environment in which the elderly function. These data may allow us to identify how much each person in a household relates to the head/householder in rather broad terms. There are important changes which occur in the living arrangements of elderly males and females; therefore, they are considered separately in this part of the analysis.

Given their expected growth, what will be the living arrangements of older Oklahomans? How many will live alone or with a spouse? Will we see growth of extended families in which elderly parents share households with offspring and their families? These are difficult questions, but some insight is gained by examining the general parameters of elderly household formation.

Previous findings indicated a greater proportion of the widowed elderly are females. Yet, most older Oklahomans live in family settings (Table 5). This varies with sex and age, of course.

For males 65 to 74 years, 81.8 percent were a family householder. Of these male family householders, 97.9 percent were married and their spouse was present in the household. A somewhat smaller proportion

Table 5
Living Arrangements of Population 65 Years or Older by Sex, Oklahoma: 1980

(in percent)

Living Arrangement	Oklahoma				U.S.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	65-74	75+	65-74	75+	65-74	75+	65-74	75+
Total Persons in Household	94,587	49,793	125,388	83,856	6,599,876	3,249,059	8,646,132	5,528,032
Family Householder	81.8	70.7	8.2	8.9	78.8	66.0	10.3	10.7
Married, Spouse Present	97.9	96.0	23.1	11.7	98.1	93.8	21.5	10.5
Nonfamily Householder	12.8	20.9	37.8	57.4	12.9	20.9	35.2	49.5
Living Alone	97.0	97.7	98.3	98.7	93.9	95.8	97.1	97.4
Relatives of Householder	4.9	8.0	53.5	33.1	7.1	11.8	53.5	38.5
Nonrelatives of Householder	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[10]

of males 75 years or older (70.7 percent) were family householders. Of these male family householders, 96 percent were married with their spouse present in the household. For females 65 to 74 years old, 8.2 percent were family householders. Of these female family householders, 23.1 percent were married and their spouse was present in the household. For females 75 years or older, 8.9 percent were family householders. Of these female family householders, 11.7 percent were married with their spouse present in the household.

In or during 1980, 12.8 percent of males aged 65 to 74 were nonfamily householders. Of these nonfamily male householders, 97 percent lived alone. For females aged 65 to 74, 37.8 percent were nonfamily householders. Of these nonfamily female householders, 98.3 percent lived alone.

In or during 1980, 20.9 percent of males 75 years or older were nonfamily householders. Of these nonfamily male householders, 97.7 percent lived alone. For females aged 75 years or older, 57.4 percent were nonfamily householders. Of these nonfamily female householders, 98.7 percent lived alone. Here is another indication of how many elderly females are alone and independent as they grow older.

These results indicate that greater proportions of elderly females than elderly males lived alone or with relatives.

Educational Attainment by Race and Sex

Nearly all the elderly in Oklahoma have had some formal education. Table 6 shows figures for the educational achievement of Oklahoma residents 65 years or older in 1980. In 1980, 63.4 percent of the elderly population did not have a high school diploma, which was slightly higher than the U.S. figure of 61.2 percent. For both the U.S. and Oklahoma, a greater proportion of elderly males than females had not graduated from high school. Overall, the difference between educational achievement of Oklahomans 65 years or older in 1980 and U.S. residents was very small.

There have been some differences between educational attainment rates of females and males. In 1980, 61.3 percent of elderly females and 66.6 percent of elderly males had not graduated from high school. Figures for 1980 indicate that a greater proportion of Oklahoma females 65 years or older have achieved higher educational levels than males, except for college graduate and post-college graduate education.

There are also differences between educational attainment rates of racial/ethnic groups. Of Oklahoma non-white residents 65 or older in 1980, more than three-fourths had not graduated from high school. The proportion of non-white elderly who had graduated from high school was only half as

Table 6
Years of School Completed for Persons 65 Years or Older by Race and Sex, Oklahoma and U.S.: 1980

	Oklahoma 65+ (percent)					U.S. 65+ (percent)				
	Total	Less Than High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1-3 Years College	College Graduate or More	Total	Less Than High School Graduate	High School Graduate	1-3 Years College	College Graduate or More
Total	375,999	63.4	19.5	9.0	8.1	25,498,386	61.2	21.5	9.1	8.3
Male	151,012	66.6	17.4	7.8	8.2	10,262,568	62.8	19.1	8.3	9.9
Female	224,987	61.3	20.9	9.8	8.1	15,235,818	60.1	23.0	9.7	7.2
White	339,699	62.0	20.2	9.4	8.4	22,941,570	58.9	22.7	9.7	8.8
Male	136,705	65.3	18.1	8.1	8.5	9,210,721	60.5	20.2	8.8	10.5
Female	202,994	59.9	21.6	10.2	8.3	13,730,849	57.8	24.3	10.3	7.6
Black	19,968	78.0	11.7	4.5	5.8	2,066,871	82.7	9.9	3.7	3.7
Male	7,935	81.1	9.5	4.1	5.3	830,801	84.6	8.8	3.4	3.2
Female	12,033	75.9	13.2	4.8	6.1	1,236,070	81.4	10.6	4.0	4.0
Amer.Indian	14,632	74.0	13.7	7.4	4.9	79,554	77.2	13.2	5.9	3.8
Male	5,689	76.5	13.0	6.1	4.4	34,205	78.3	11.9	5.8	4.1
Female	8,943	72.4	14.1	8.2	5.3	45,349	76.4	14.2	5.9	3.5
Spanish Origin	2,261	77.2	13.0	4.8	5.0	672,557	81.5	11.4	3.4	3.7
Male	1,047	79.8	10.8	4.4	5.0	288,641	80.9	10.7	3.7	4.7
Female	1,214	75.0	15.0	5.1	4.9	383,916	82.0	11.9	3.2	3.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[11]

much as that of elderly whites. American Indians differed from other non-white groups as they had a tendency to have a higher proportion with one to three years of college (7.4 percent) than the proportion of blacks (4.5 percent) or Hispanics with one to three years of college (4.8 percent).

It is very interesting that Oklahoma's non-white residents tend to be somewhat more educated than the U.S. as a whole.

Oklahoma may have provided more equal educational opportunities for these non-white elderly, if they were native to Oklahoma. Additionally, better-educated non-whites may consider Oklahoma to be a better living place than other states.

In general, educational achievement is increasing. The non-white elderly population probably did not have the opportunity to achieve much education when they were young. Expectations for the future are that the lower educational attainment of the elderly which is seen here will decrease with each aging cohort. Increases in educational achievement suggest that within a few decades, the vast majority of the elderly will have achieved at least a high school education and increasing proportions will have acquired at least some college. Since higher education frequently has been linked with "survivability," longevity also may be positively affected by the higher educational attainment of future generations.

Labor Force Participation by Race and Sex

The increasing proportion of older females in the labor force, the reduced proportion of older employed males, the gradual shift to part-time versus full-time employment, and changing employment patterns in the economy all suggest that older workers in the future will occupy different roles and will have different expectations than their predecessors. How the occupational structure will accommodate these changes represents a major challenge.

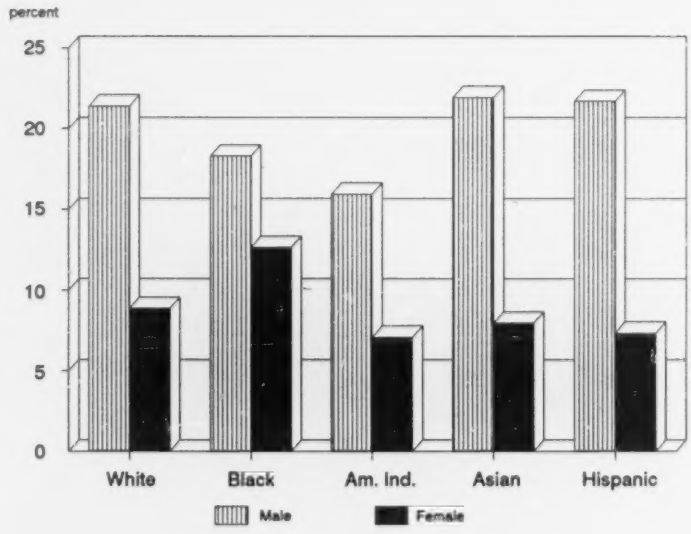
The census determines labor force participation in a rather specialized way. For 1980, persons classified as being in the labor force were those 16 years or older who worked at any time during the census reference week (the calendar week preceding the date when the respondent completed the census questionnaire), had a job from which they were temporarily absent (vacation, illness), were on layoff, or did not have a job during the reference week but were looking and available for work during the previous four weeks. Thus, the census concept of labor force focuses on job activity during one week of the year and includes not only those who are employed but also persons on layoff and those who are unemployed (as long as they are available for and actively seeking work). Persons not looking for work, retirees, full-time housewives and students, inmates of institutions, and seasonal workers in the "off" season were among those not in the labor force.

In 1980, about 67.6 percent of Oklahoma males 55 to 64 years old were in the labor force, while 21 percent of males 65

years or older still participated in the labor force. At the same time, only 39.2 percent of Oklahoma females 55 to 64 years old were in the labor force, while 8.9 percent of females 65 years or older still participated in the labor force.

Labor force participation varies greatly by race and sex (Figure 6). The labor force participation rates were greater for males than for females. For white males, Asian males, and Hispanic males, more than 20 percent of the 65 or older population remained in the labor force, while 18.4 percent of black males and only 15.9 percent of American Indian males remained in the labor force. For elderly females, the variation in labor force participation rates by racial and ethnic groups was small. About 7 percent of elderly American Indian and Hispanic females 65 years or older remained in the labor force. Slightly more white (8.8 percent) and Asian (8 percent) females remained in the labor force after age 65. Elderly black females had the highest participation rate at 12.6 percent. Interestingly, except for American Indians, the higher the participation rate

Figure 6
Labor Force Participation Rates for Persons 65 Years or Older by Race and Sex Oklahoma: 1980



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[12]

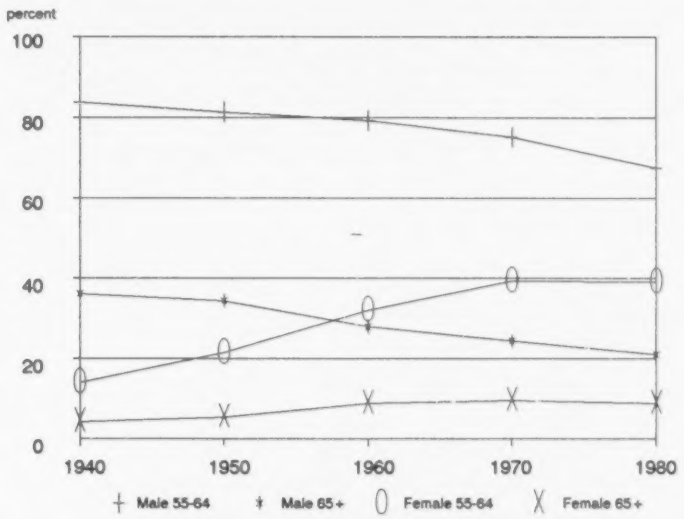
for elderly males, the lower the participation rate for elderly females.

The percentage of males 55 to 64 years old participating in the labor force steadily declined from 1940 to 1980, with the greatest decline occurring from 1970 to 1980 (Figure 7). Similarly, labor force participation of males 65 years or older declined between 1940 and 1980, however, the biggest drop occurred between 1950 and 1960.

In contrast to males, labor force participation for females increased between 1940 and 1980. For females 55 to 64 years old, labor force participation increased from less than 15 percent in 1940 to nearly 40 percent in 1970. Participation in the labor force then increased very slightly between 1970 and 1980.

In 1940, the participation rate for females 55 to 64 years old was almost 80 percent lower than the participation rate for males 55 to 64 years old. Further, the participation rate for females 55 to 64 years old was 20 percent lower than that of males 65 years or older. Labor force participation of females 55 to 64 years old increased to even higher than the participation rate for males

Figure 7
Labor Force Participation by Age
Oklahoma: 1940-1980



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[13]

65 years or older. Further, the difference between the participation rates for females and males 55 to 64 years decreased to 30 percent.

For females 65 years or older, the increase in labor force participation was very gradual. As the participation rate for females 65 years or older increased, the participation for males 65 years or older decreased. In 1940, 38 percent more males than females 65 years or older participated in the labor force.

Migration Patterns Among Persons 65 Years or Older

From 1975 to 1980, a total of 423,565 persons moved into the state of Oklahoma (Table 7). Of these total inmigrants, 7.9 percent were 55 years or older. Of the total male inmigrants, 6.7 percent were 55 years or older; of the total female inmigrants, 9.2 percent were 55 years or older. Thus, a greater proportion of inmigrant females than inmigrant males were 55

Table 7
Number and Percent of Inmigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migrants by Age and Sex
Oklahoma: 1975 - 1980

	Inmigrants	% Total	Outmigrants	% Total	Net Migrants	% Total
Both Sexes						
Total	423,565		265,903		157,662	
55+	33,515	7.9	23,745	8.9	9,770	6.2
75+	5,368	1.3	5,710	2.2	-342	-0.2
Male						
Total	223,253		135,434		87,819	
55+	15,056	6.7	9,371	6.9	5,685	6.5
75+	1,809	0.8	1,447	1.1	362	0.4
Female						
Total	200,312		130,469		69,843	
55+	18,459	9.2	14,374	11.0	4,085	5.9
75+	3,559	1.8	4,263	3.3	-704	-1.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[14]

years or older during the five-year period from 1975 to 1980. During this same period, a total of 265,903 persons moved out of the state of Oklahoma. Of these total outmigrants, 8.9 percent were 55 years or older. Therefore, a slightly larger proportion of outmigrants than inmigrants were 55 years or older. Of the total male outmigrants, 6.9 percent were 55 years or older, which is about the same proportion as for the male inmigrants. Of the total female outmigrants, 11 percent were 55 years or older, which is a greater proportion than for the female inmigrants. A much greater proportion of outmigrant females than outmigrant males were 55 years or older during the five-year period from 1975 to 1980.

Of the total inmigrants, 1.3 percent were 75 years or older. Of the total male inmigrants, 0.8 percent were 75 years or older. There was a smaller proportion of 75 years or older male inmigrants than 55 years or older male inmigrants between 1975 and 1980. Of the total female inmigrants, 1.8 percent were 75 years or older. Again, there was a smaller proportion of 75 years or older female inmigrants than 55 years or older female inmigrants between 1975 and 1980.

Of the total outmigrants, 2.2 percent were 75 years or older. Therefore, a greater proportion of outmigrants were 75 years or older. Of the total male outmigrants, 1.1 percent were 75 years or older, which was somewhat higher than the proportion of 75 years or older male inmigrants. Of the total female outmigrants, 3.3 percent were 75 years or older, which was a larger proportion than the female inmigrants 75 years or older. Again, a greater proportion of outmigrant females than outmigrant males were 75 years or older during the period 1975 to 1980.

Overall, between 1975 and 1980, Oklahoma experienced a net gain of 9,770 migrants 55 years or older and a net loss of 342 migrants 75 years or older. For males, Oklahoma experienced a net gain of 5,685 persons 55 years or older; and for persons 75 years or older there was a net gain of 362 persons. For females, Oklahoma experienced a net gain of 4,085 persons 55 years or older, while there was a net loss of 704 persons 75 years or older.

The results found here indicate that, overall, a greater proportion of persons 55 years or older moved into Oklahoma than moved out between 1975 and 1980. Of these inmigrants, a greater proportion were males. For persons 75 years or older, a greater proportion of elderly females were outmigrants than were inmigrants during this time period. An important point to consider is that the proportion of elderly migrants (both inmigrants and outmigrants) was less than the proportion of the total elderly population. The elderly in Oklahoma were therefore less mobile than the general population in Oklahoma.

Inmigration/Outmigration: Origin and Destination

Another important component to consider when looking at migration patterns is the origin and destination of migrants. Figure 8 shows the origin of inmigrants to Oklahoma between 1975 and 1980.

Of the 423,565 inmigrants between 1975 and 1980, 16,200, or 3.9 percent, were 65 years or older. The greatest proportion of inmigrants moved from the Western Region of the United States (36.8 percent). In this region, the greatest proportion of inmigrants came from California (22.2 percent). These elderly Californians may be Oklahomans who moved to California during the 1930s and are now returning for retirement. Colorado contributed 4 percent of the inmigrants and New Mexico contributed 3.2 percent. Other states from which inmigrants to Oklahoma came were Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming (7.4 percent, all together). No elderly persons who lived in Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, or Utah in 1975 had moved to Oklahoma by 1980.

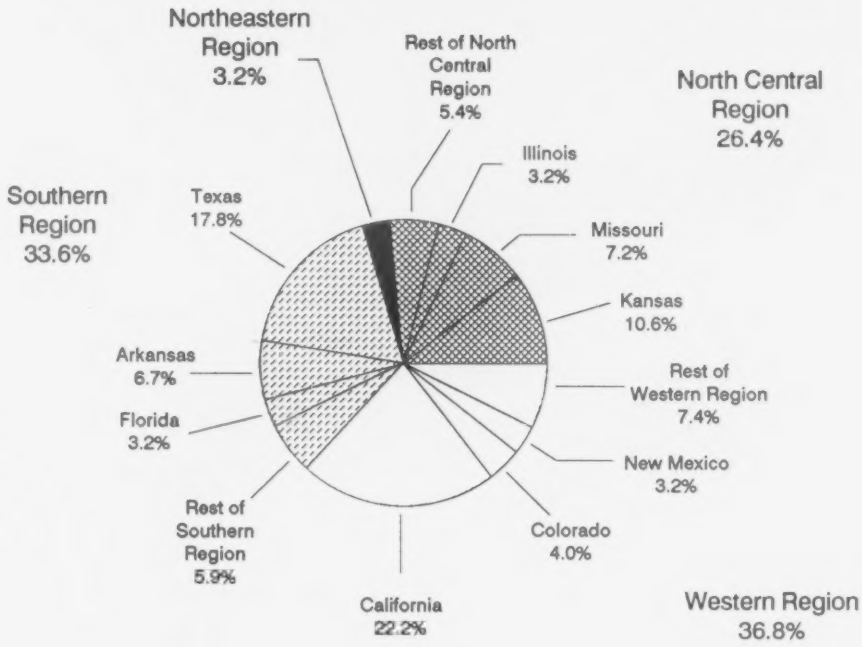
Of all elderly inmigrants to Oklahoma between 1975 and 1980, 33.6 percent originated in the Southern Region of the U.S. The greatest proportion of these southern inmigrants moved from Texas (17.8 percent). High proportions of elderly inmigrants also came from Arkansas (6.7 percent) and Florida (3.2 percent). Other inmigrants from this region moved from Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia (5.9 percent).

The proportion of inmigrants from the North Central Region was 26.4 percent. In this region, the greatest proportion of inmigrants came from Kansas (10.6 percent). Missouri contributed 7.2 percent of the elderly inmigrants and Illinois contributed 3.2 percent. Other states from which inmigrants came were Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin (5.4 percent, all together). All of the states in this region contributed some inmigrants to Oklahoma.

Only two states in the Northeast Region, New Jersey and New York, had elderly residents in 1975 who lived in Oklahoma in 1980. The proportion of total inmigrants from this region was 3.2 percent.

Figure 9 shows the destination of outmigrants 65 years and over from Oklahoma between 1975 and 1980. Of the 265,903 outmigrants between 1975 and 1980, 13,680, or 5.2 percent, were 65 years or older. More than half of the elderly who lived in Oklahoma in 1975 but moved elsewhere by 1980, moved to the Southern Region. The greatest proportion of these outmigrants, overall, moved to Texas (33.9 percent). Arkansas received 9.1 percent of these elderly Oklahoma outmigrants; Florida and Tennessee each received

Figure 8
Origin of Inmigrants 65 Years or Older to Oklahoma
1975 to 1980



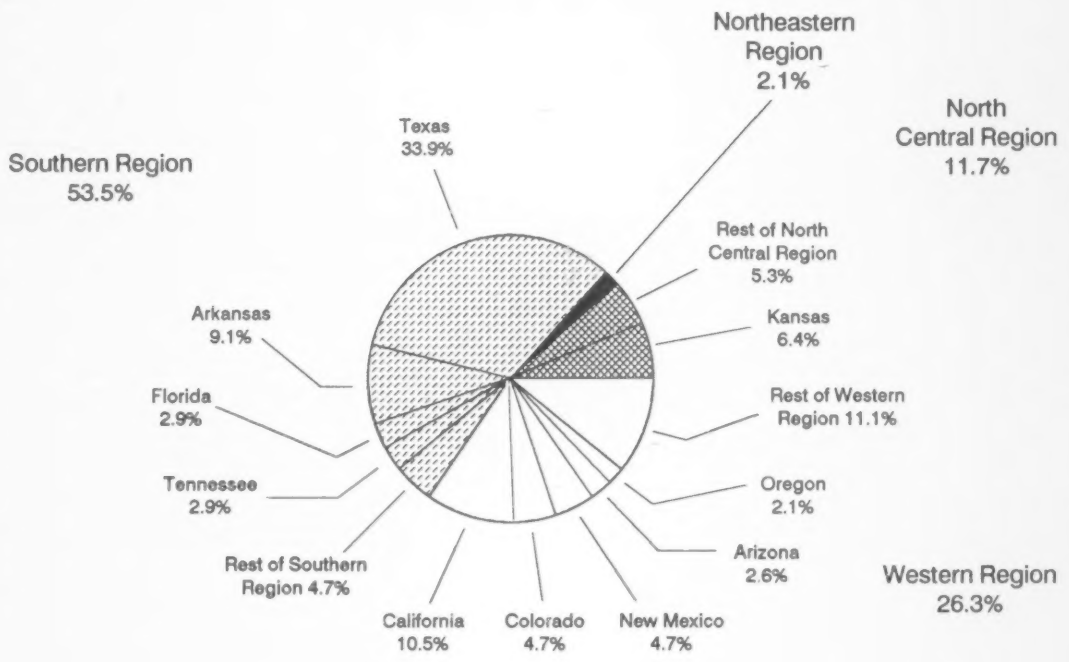
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[15]

2.9 percent; and Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, all together, received 4.7 percent.

The next greatest proportion of the elderly who lived in Oklahoma in 1975, but lived elsewhere in 1980, had moved to the Western Region of the United States (26.3 percent). In this region, California received the greatest proportion of the elderly outmigrants (10.5 percent). Colorado and New Mexico both received 4.7 percent of the elderly Oklahoma outmigrants; Arizona received 2.6 percent, Oregon received 2.1 percent; and Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Washington, all together, received 1.7 percent.

Only 2.1 percent of elderly Oklahoma outmigrants moved to four of the nine states (Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania) in the Northeast Region be-

Figure 9
Destination of Outmigrants 65 Years or Older from Oklahoma
1975 to 1980



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[16]

tween 1975 and 1980. No elderly persons who lived in Oklahoma in 1975 had moved to Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, or Vermont by 1980. A greater proportion of elderly Oklahomans (18.2 percent) moved to the North Central Region with 7.3 percent going to Missouri, 6.4 percent going to Kansas, and 5.3 percent moving to Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota.

The total number of net migrants for Oklahoma between 1975 and 1980 was 157,662 persons. Of these net migrants, 1.6 percent, or 2,520, were 65 years or older. Overall, a greater number of elderly moved from, rather than to, the Western Region. Again, these elderly persons may have been former Oklahoma residents. Alternatively, elderly persons living on the West Coast, particularly in California and Washington, may find Okla-

homa more desirable as a place to live after retirement.

Oklahoma had a net gain of 1,800 elderly persons from the North Central Region and a net gain of 240 elderly persons from the Northeast Region. A greater number of elderly persons moved to, rather than from, the Southern Region (1,880). Oklahoma had a net loss of 1,760 elderly persons to Texas. Elderly Oklahomans may consider other southern states to be more desirable as retirement areas.

CHAPTER 4

Summary

The majority of the elderly have experienced increased economic well-being. At the same time, however, some elderly females, minorities, and elderly without families continue to experience serious financial difficulties. The first section of this chapter examines median and/or mean income of the elderly by race, sex, and marital status. This section also looks at median income differences between racial groups and by marital status.

The next section examines the poverty rates of the elderly by sex, race, and urban/rural differences.

The last section looks at sources of income for the elderly by race, sex, and living arrangement.

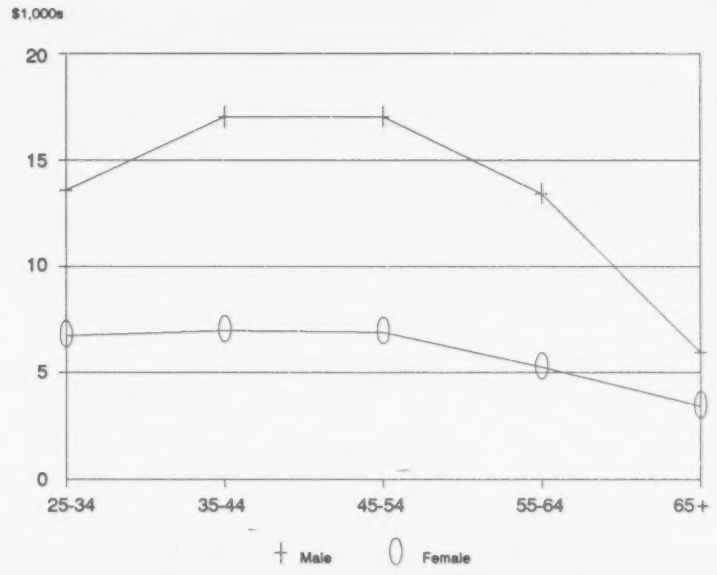
Median and/or Mean Income by Race, Sex, and Marital Status

Largely because of retirement, elderly incomes are substantially lower than are the incomes of other adults. In 1980, the median income for males 65 years or older was $5,951, while the median income for females 65 years or older was $3,412.

In this report the differences in median income found for the different age groups are interesting (refer to Figure 10 on the following page). For people 25 to 34 years old, males had a much higher income than females in 1980. By age, the median income for males 35 to 44 years old and for males 45 to 54 years old was much higher than the median income for all other age groups of males. After age 54, males experienced a drastic reduction in median income, and an even bigger drop occurred for those 65 years or older, as indicated by the differences in median income for these age groups. For females, median income did not vary from age group 25 to 34 to age group 45 to 54. After age 54, the reduction in median income was a steady, slow decline, as indicated by the differences in median income for the age groups with females over 54 years old.

Higher incomes earned during prime working years, particularly between the ages of 35 and 54, enable people to accumulate wealth through home ownership, investments, and savings. Accumulation of wealth during these years is made in anticipation of financial needs after retirement. Therefore, although the figures shown here suggest that while males experience a large decrease in income after retirement, they have higher median incomes and are more likely to have a greater accumulated wealth. They may not actually experience any ill effects from loss of

Figure 10
Median Income of Persons 25 Years or Older by Age and Sex
Oklahoma: 1979



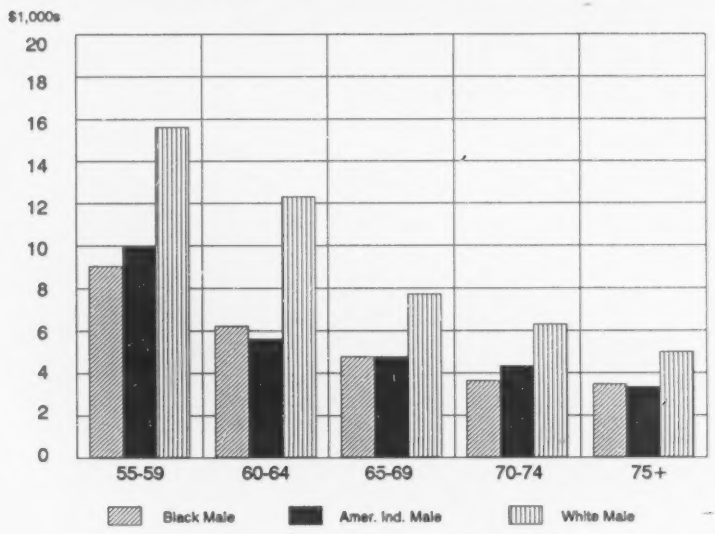
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[17]

income after retirement. Females have already had lower median incomes and most likely have had less opportunity to save for their future needs after retirement. With the loss of income and little accumulated wealth, females are more likely to suffer more financially after retirement.

Figures 11 and 12 show median income differences between age groups of males and females for whites, American Indians, and blacks 55 years or older in 1980. (Most obvious is the drop in income, regardless of race, as persons age.) These data represent separate income levels for males and females. The combined incomes of married persons cannot be examined. Some females shown here appear to have lower income when in reality they may be partially dependent on the income of some of the males. For persons in all age groups, white males had the highest median income. The difference between the median incomes of white males and non-white males was greater than the difference between the median incomes of white females and non-white females.

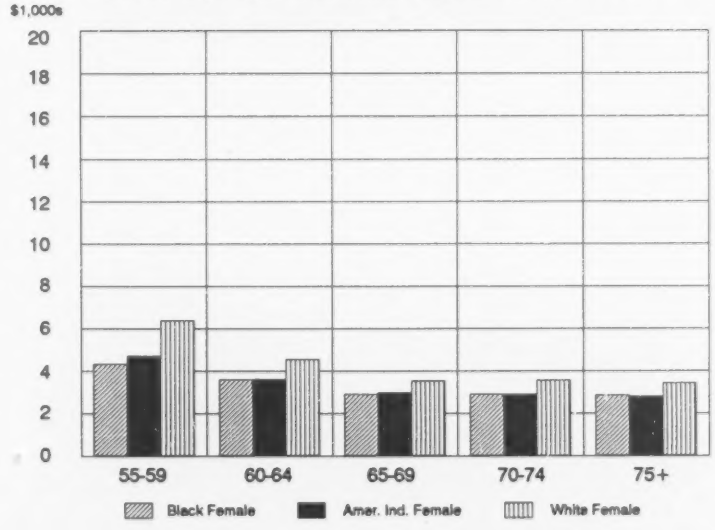
Overall, the median income of white males was higher than the median income of non-white males in each increasing age group.

Figure 11
Median Income of Males 55 Years or Older by Age and Race, Oklahoma: 1979



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[18]

Figure 12
Median Income of Females 55 Years or Older by Age and Race, Oklahoma: 1979



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[19]

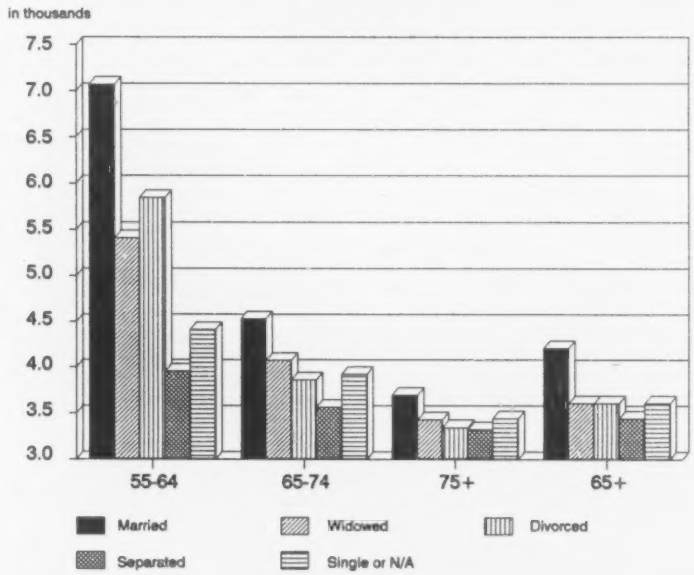
The gap between the median incomes of white males and non-white males was slightly less for each increasing age group.

The median income of white females was higher than the median income of non-white females in each increasing age group. The differences in the median incomes for white and non-white females was not as large as the differences shown for white and non-white males.

For both males and females 75 years or older in all the racial/ethnic groups, except for white males, median income was lower than the median income of the earlier age groups. Further, all racial/ethnic groups 75 years or older, except white males, had relatively the same median income in 1980. The median income of the white males 75 years or older was higher than all other racial/ethnic groups 75 years or older in 1980.

Figure 13 below shows median income differences between age groups by marital status. Married people had the highest median income for all age groups. This may be a result of dual incomes and shared expenses. For persons who were 55 to 64 years of age, divorced people had the next highest income to married people, which may be a result of sta-

Figure 13
Median Income of Persons 55 Years or Older by Marital Status
Oklahoma: 1979



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[20]

bilized income and learned self-support. Widowed people had the next highest income, which may be due to life insurance benefits, etc. Single and separated people had a relatively similar level of income, which was lower than the median incomes of people in other marital status groups.

For those 65 to 74 years old, widowed persons had the next highest income to married people. Those who were single had the next highest income, while divorced and separated people had the lowest median incomes. For persons 75 years or older, single people had the next highest income to married people. However, the median income for widowed, divorced, and separated people was about the same for people in this age group. The elderly singles group might have actually experienced the least amount of decrease in income after retirement. Further, because these people were probably not dependent on anyone else's retirement benefits, these elderly singles were probably more likely to have planned for their future retirement.

Poverty Status of the Elderly by Race, Sex, and Urban/Rural Area: 1979

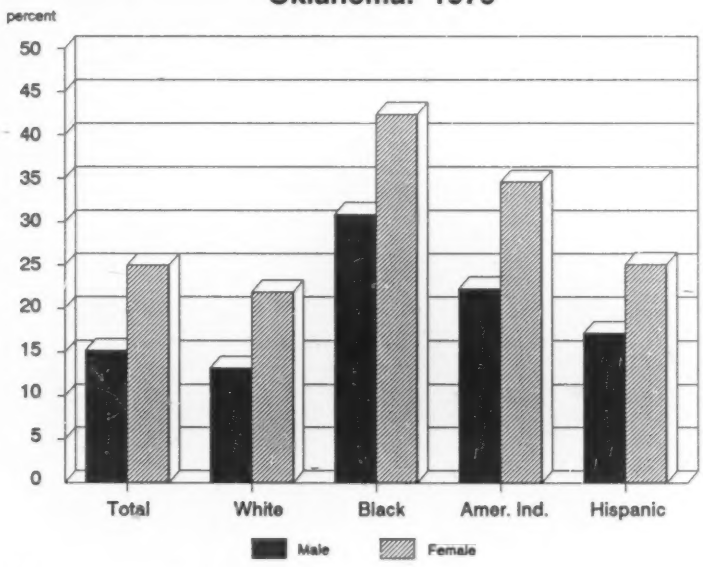
Although the economic status of the elderly as a whole is better, on average, than the status of children, and is similar to the status of other adults, important differences in the exposure to poverty exist among the elderly. In addition to income, the Census Bureau also reports information on the poverty level of both individuals and families. Although poverty involves a complex set of social, economic, and psychological conditions, the census focuses on the economic aspect.

For a given census, the poverty level is determined in a specialized way. Every year the Department of Agriculture prepares an economy food budget oriented to low income families. Based on the finding that these families tend to spend about one-third of their income on food, the Census Bureau multiplies the cost of the economy food budget by three to get a dollar amount that is the basis for the poverty threshold for a family of four. This base is further adjusted by the size of household, the age of the householder, and the number of children.

In Oklahoma, 21 percent–or more than one in five–of persons 65 years or older had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Less than 15 percent of persons 60 to 69 years of age reported incomes below the poverty level. Almost 20 percent of individuals 70 to 74 years of age and 27.2 percent of persons 75 years or older had incomes below the poverty level.

Poverty also varies among males and females and among the different minority groups. Figure 14 shows that a greater pro-

Figure 14
Percent of Persons 65 Years or Older with Income Below Poverty Level by Sex and Race
Oklahoma: 1979



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[21]

portion of elderly females reported incomes below the poverty level. For all females 65 years or older, 25 percent reported incomes below the poverty level, while 15.2 percent of males 65 years or older had incomes below the poverty level.

A greater proportion of elderly nonwhites rather than elderly whites were poverty-striken individuals. Of all elderly white males, 13.8 percent had incomes below the poverty level, while 23.5 percent of all elderly white females reported incomes below the poverty level. Nearly half of elderly black females (43.2 percent) reported incomes below the poverty level, while 33.1 percent of elderly black males lived in poverty. The proportion of elderly American Indian males with incomes below the poverty level (24.6 percent) was higher than the proportion of elderly white females with incomes below the poverty level, while 35.1 percent of American Indian females had incomes below the poverty level.

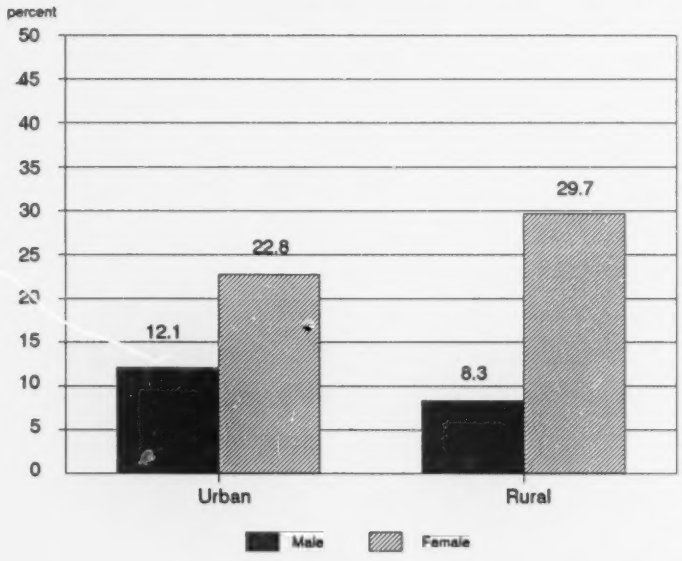
Among the elderly, those most likely to be suffering from the conditions of poverty were both black and American Indian males

and females. The greatest proportion of the elderly living below the poverty level were elderly females.

A greater proportion of rural area elderly residents than urban area elderly residents had incomes below the poverty level in 1980 (Figure 15). Nearly 25.2 percent of persons 65 years or older who lived in rural areas were living in poverty, while 18.7 percent of persons 65 years or older who lived in urban areas were living in poverty. An even greater proportion of persons 75 years or older had incomes below the poverty level, (32.7 percent of the rural residents 75 years or older and 24.5 percent of the urban residents 75 years or older).

There were also differences between males and females in the proportions of urban and rural elderly living below the poverty level. Regardless of residence, females had higher poverty rates, but elderly rural females had the greater proportion living in poverty (29.7 percent) than elderly rural males (8.3 percent). Of elderly urban females, 22.8 percent reported incomes below the poverty level, while 12.1 percent of elderly urban

Figure 15
Percent of Persons 65 Years or Older Living in Rural/Urban Areas with Income Below Poverty Level by Sex
Oklahoma: 1979



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[22]

males had incomes below the poverty level in 1979.

Overall, a greater proportion of both urban and rural females had incomes below the poverty level. Between males and females, a much greater proportion of the elderly who had incomes below the poverty level were females in the rural areas. In the urban areas the difference in proportions of the poverty level females to males was much lower. These findings suggest that elderly females in both rural and urban areas will require more financial help than elderly males.

In 1980, there were 19,874 elderly rural females and 32,593 elderly urban females with incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Although greater proportions of elderly rural females lived in poverty, in terms of absolute numbers there were many more elderly females living in urban areas who had incomes below the poverty level.

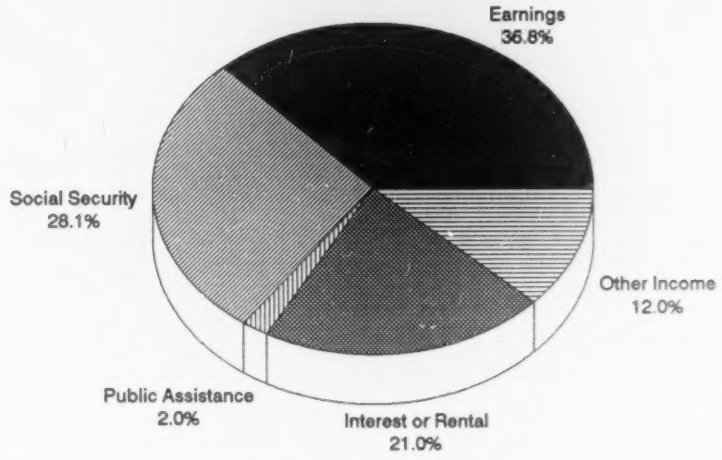
Source of Income by Race, Sex, and Living Arrangement

A final examination for this chapter is source of money income. For the elderly, there were significant differences in source of income between those whose incomes were classified as being above the poverty level and those whose incomes were below the poverty level.

For families with income above the poverty level, headed by householders 65 years of age or more, earnings accounted for the highest proportion of income in 1979 (36.8 percent – Figure 16). For the elderly living alone, the largest source of income was social security benefits (33.7 percent – Figure 17). Families headed by elderly householders might still have wage earners who have not yet reached retirement age, which may account for this difference. The source which accounted for the second-highest proportion of income for people living in elderly-headed families was social security benefits (28.1 percent), whereas for those living alone it was interest, dividends, or rental income (31 percent). The third-largest source of income for people living in families was interest, dividends, or rental income (21 percent), while for those living alone it was earnings (20 percent). For the elderly with income above the poverty level, both those living in households and those living alone had other sources of income which accounted for less than 15 percent of their income. Public assistance accounted for less than 2.1 percent of the income sources for the elderly with income above the poverty level whether they lived alone or in a family.

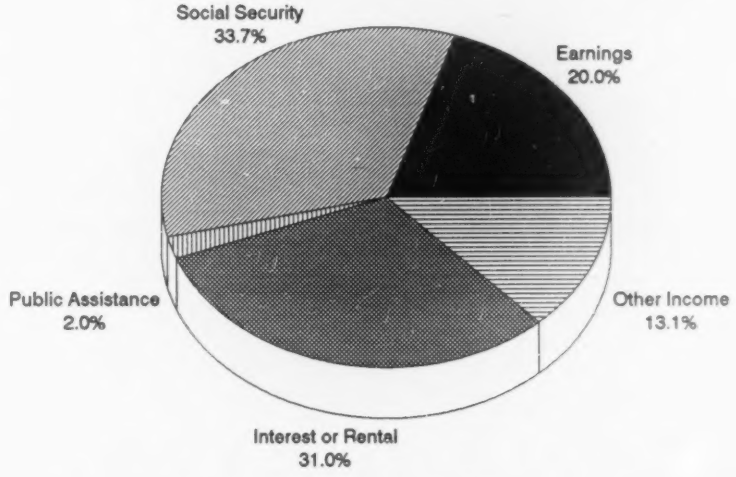
For the elderly with income below the poverty level, social security was the major source of income for both persons living in families (74.1 percent – Figure 18) and those

Figure 16
Sources of Income for Householders 65 years or Older with Income Above Poverty Level, Oklahoma: 1979



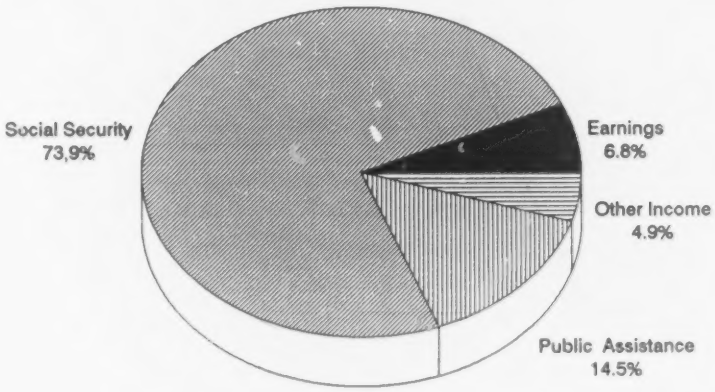
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[23]

Figure 17
Sources of Income for Persons 65 Years or Older Living Alone with Income Above Poverty Level, Oklahoma: 1979



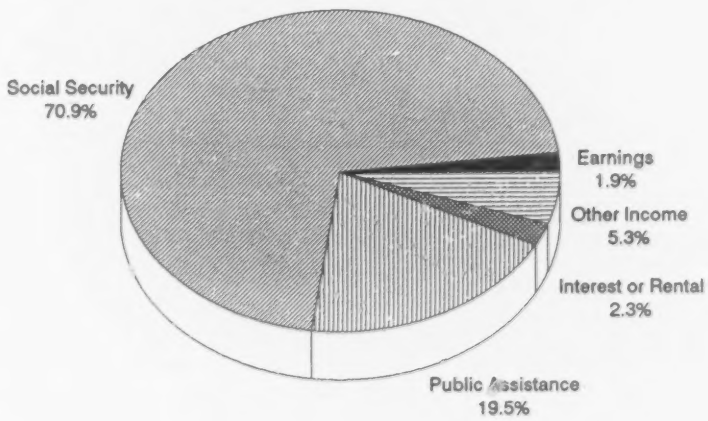
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[24]

Figure 18
Sources of Income for Householders 65 Years or Older with Income Below Poverty Level, Oklahoma: 1979



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[25]

Figure 19
Sources of Income for Persons 65 Years or Older Living Alone with Income Below Poverty Level, Oklahoma: 1979



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[26]

living alone (70.9 percent – Figure 19). Public assistance was the second-largest source of income for the elderly living in families (14.5 percent) as well as those living alone (19.5 percent). For elderly householders of families, earnings accounted for only 6.8 percent of their income, while earnings comprised only 1.9 percent of the income for elderly persons who lived alone. For persons 65 years or older with income below the poverty level, interest, dividends, rental income, or other sources of income accounted for less than 8 percent of their income.

CHAPTER 5

Summary

The growth of the elderly population impacts individuals, families, policy-makers, and planners, particularly in meeting the relatively greater health needs of the older population. Most of the elderly population are generally healthy. However, with increasing numbers of elderly there also will likely be an increasingly larger number of impaired and chronically ill dependent elderly persons. Their presence will in turn create a need for the allocation of resources to provide services to meet the needs of those dependent elderly persons.

Projections to the year 2010 indicate that the proportion of Oklahomans in older age groups will continue to increase in the coming decades. Elderly people are more likely to be susceptible to chronic illnesses, poverty, and widowhood. As a result, the oldest age groups will require more services and financial support. Projected increasing proportions of people in these oldest age groups naturally implies that the requirements for these services will increase. This greater demand comes at a time when families are smaller due to lower fertility rates. Thus, elderly people may have to turn to other sources of support than the family. Institutional care may become commonplace, especially in caring for older widowed females with fewer family and financial supports.

The first section of this chapter examines life expectancy of the elderly for the three time periods of 1959 to 1961, 1969 to 1971, and 1979 to 1981.

The next section looks at the leading causes of death among the elderly.

The third section of this chapter examines the dependency ratio in Oklahoma and in the United States.

The fourth section examines the elderly population in nursing homes and other institutional care in 1980 by looking at the population in group quarters.

The next section of this chapter looks at health data for Oklahoma and the United States that are important to consider when looking at the elderly.

The last section of this chapter examines the limitations of daily activities of the elderly.

Expectation of Life at Birth, Age 65, and Age 85 by Race and Sex for Oklahoma: 1959-1961, 1969-1971, and 1979-1981

Growth in the elderly population is a result of two demographic trends: increased life ex-

pectancy and net migration. Previous analysis has indicated that greater proportions of the outmigrants than inmigrants were elderly from 1975 to 1980. Therefore, increasing longevity of Oklahoma's elderly will most likely be the most significant factor affecting the growth in the elderly population.

Life expectancy for residents of Oklahoma has steadily increased. For the ten years between 1959 - 1961 and 1969 - 1971, life expectancy increased 0.5 years (0.7 percent higher). In the next ten years, between 1969 - 1971 and 1979 - 1981, life expectancy increased 2.3 years (3.1 percent higher). By 1979 to 1981 (the latest time period for which data are available), average life expectancy at birth for the Oklahoma population was 73.7 years. The U.S. was similar with 73.9 average years of life remaining at birth. In 1979 - 1981, gender differences indicated that females, on average, would live longer than males with the life expectancy for U.S. females being 77.1 years and 70.1 years for males.

As people grow older, the average number of years they are expected to live decreases, yet the average years of life remaining for elderly Oklahoma residents have increased, especially among the oldest ages (Table 8). First, from 1959 to 1961, the number of years of life remaining for Oklahoma residents who were 65 years old was 15.2 years, while the number of years remaining for those who were 85 years old was 4.7 years. From 1969 to 1971, the average number of years of life remaining for 65 year olds increased 0.2 years to 15.5 years, while the number of years of life remaining for 85 year olds increased 0.7 years to 5.3 years. From 1969 - 1979, the average number of years of life remaining for 65 year olds in 1979 - 1981 increased 1.2 years to 16.7 years, while the number of years of life remaining for those who were 85 years old increased 0.7 years to 6.0 years. Therefore, there was an overall increase in life expectancy for older Oklahoma residents, especially for the oldest Oklahomans.

Gender and racial/ethnic differences were also varied from 1959 - 1961 to 1979 - 1981. These results indicate that twenty years ago there were differences between races in life expectancy. First, for 1959 - 1961, non-white males had the lowest average number of years of life remaining at birth (63 years) and white females had the highest (75.4 years). From the 1959 - 1961 to 1969 - 1971 time period, life expectancy actually decreased 0.1 years for white males, while the life expectancy for white females and non-white males both increased. Meanwhile, the life expectancy for non-white females increased 4.2 years. From 1969 - 1971 to 1979 - 1981, life expectancy increased for all groups.

White females lived an average of eight years longer than white males from 1959 -

Table 8
Average Number of Years Of Life Remaining at Birth and at 65 and 85 Years of Age by Sex and Race Oklahoma: 1959-1961, 1969-1971, and 1979-1981

Age	1959-1961 Avg. Years Remaining	1969-1971 Avg. Years Remaining	1969-1971 No. Years Change 1959-1961	1979-1981 Avg. Years Remaining	1979-1981 No. Years Change 1969-1971	1979-1981 No. Years Change 1959-1961
Total Population						
0	70.89	71.42	0.5	73.67	2.3	2.8
65	15.23	15.47	0.2	16.66	1.2	1.4
85	4.66	5.31	0.7	5.96	0.7	1.3
White Males						
0	67.95	67.83	-0.1	69.90	2.7	2.0
65	13.57	13.23	-0.3	14.14	0.9	0.6
85	4.46	4.62	0.2	5.03	0.4	0.6
Non-White Males						
0	62.92	63.47	0.6	67.63	4.2	4.7
65	13.96	14.02	0.1	14.98	1.0	1.0
85	4.76	5.89	1.1	5.76	-0.1	1.0
White Females						
0	75.44	76.15	0.7	78.07	1.9	2.6
65	17.01	17.49	0.5	18.74	1.3	1.7
85	4.78	5.60	0.8	6.34	0.7	1.6
Non-White Females						
0	68.05	72.25	4.2	76.26	4.0	8.2
65	15.68	17.85	2.2	19.13	1.3	3.5
85	5.20	7.02	1.8	7.37	0.4	2.2

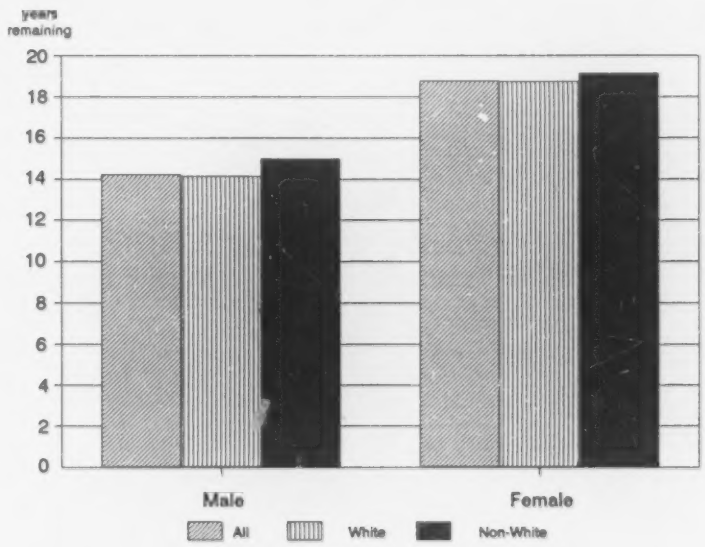
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.[27]

1961 to 1979 - 1981. For the 1959 - 1961 time period, non-white females, on average, lived about five years longer than non-white males; by the 1979-81 period, they lived nearly nine years longer than non-white males. This is an indication that there will be increasing proportions of non-white elderly females living alone for longer periods of time after the death of their spouse.

Figure 20 presents a graphical illustration of data presented in Table 8 for white and non-white males and females 65 years or older for 1979-81. Figure 21 presents a graphical illustration of data presented in Table 8 for white and non-white males and females 65 years or older for the time periods 1959 - 1961, 1969 - 1971, and 1979 - 1981.

For 1959 - 1961, non-white females aged 65 years were expected to live an average of 15.7 more years. By 1979 - 1981, the number of years of life remaining for non-white females aged 65 years had increased to 19.1 years. For 1959 - 1961, remaining years of life for non-white males aged 65 years was 14

Figure 20
Average Number of Years of Life Remaining for 65 Year-Olds by Sex and Race, Oklahoma: 1979 - 1981

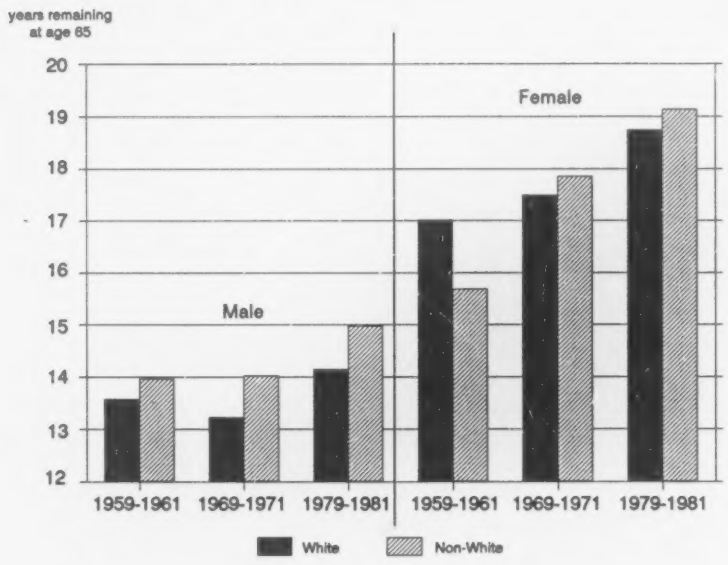


Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.[28]

years. By 1979 - 1981, the number of years of life remaining for non-white males aged 65 years old had increased to 15 years. For 1959 - 1961, white females aged 65 years were expected to live an average of 17 more years. By 1979 - 1981, the number of years of life remaining for white females aged 65 years had increased to 18.7 years. For 1959 - 1961, remaining years of life for white males aged 65 years was 13.6 years, which was slightly less than for non-white males. By 1979 - 1981, the number of years of life remaining for white males aged 65 years had increased to 14 years.

For 1959 - 1961, non-white females aged 85 years were expected to live an average of 5.2 more years. By 1979 - 1981, the number of years of life remaining for non-white females aged 85 years had increased to 7.4 years. For 1959 - 1961, remaining years of life for non-white males aged 85 years was 4.8 years. By 1979 - 1981, the number of years of life remaining for non-white males aged 85 years had increased to 5.8 years. The average number

Figure 21
Average Number of Years of Life Remaining for 65 Year-Olds by Sex and Race
Oklahoma: 1959 - 1961, 1969 - 1971, and 1979 - 1981



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.[29]

of years of life remaining for white females aged 85 years was 4.8 in 1959 - 1961. By 1979 - 1981, the number of years of life remaining for white females aged 85 years had increased to 6.3 years. For 1959 - 1961, remaining years of life for white males aged 85 years was 4.5 years, which again was slightly lower than the remaining years of life for non-white males aged 85 years. By 1979 - 1981, the number of years of life remaining for white males aged 85 years had increased to 5 years.

Average number of years of life remaining for all elderly, especially elderly females, increased over the twenty year period between 1959 - 1961 and 1979 - 1981. Projections for life expectancy of the elderly population by race are not available. At this time it is difficult to predict how the differences in life expectancy rates between males and females, and white and non-white Oklahomans found in this analysis will change in the future.

Much of the previous analyses suggests that differences between racial/ethnic groups will gradually decrease in the future. Apparently, the differences between males and females will remain and in some areas actually increase. In this analysis, the average number of years of life remaining for elderly females has increased at a faster rate than for males. Previous analysis has shown that greater proportions of the widowed elderly are females. With these increasing years of remaining life, females will live, on average, much longer after the death of their spouse.

Major Causes of Death Among the Elderly

An important health issue to consider when examining the growing proportions of elderly people is the leading causes of death. Table 9 shows the ten leading causes of death among Oklahoma residents 65 to 84 years old and residents 85 years or older. The ten leading causes of death for these age groups are also shown for the U.S. The table shows that there are no differences between Oklahoma and the U.S. in leading causes of death. For both Oklahoma and the U.S., the leading cause of death for people 65 to 84 years old is disease of the heart.

The second-leading killer of Oklahomans 65 to 84 years (24.3 percent), malignant neoplasms, caused death in a slightly higher proportion of U.S. citizens 65 to 84 years old (25.2 percent). The 8.1 percent of Oklahomans 65 to 84 years old who died of cerebrovascular disease (strokes) is slightly higher than the 7.5 percent of U.S. citizens 65 to 84 years old who died from this disease. The slight differences in proportions between Oklahoma and the U.S. continue for the rest of the top ten leading causes of death.

For Oklahoma and the U.S., the leading cause of death for persons 85 years or older is also disease of the heart. The proportion of those 85 years or older dying from disease of the heart is almost 10 percent higher than the proportion of people 65 to 84 years old dying from heart disease. A lower proportion of Oklahomans 85 years or older died from disease of the heart (45.8 percent) than U.S. citizens 85 years or older (46.2 percent).

For the population 65 to 84 years old, the second-leading cause of death was malignant neoplasms. In contrast, for those 85 years or older, the second-leading cause of death was cerebrovascular disease. Malignant neoplasms was the third-leading cause of death for people 85 years or older. Further, the proportion of 85 years or older residents in Oklahoma and the U.S. who died from pneumonia, influenza, and arteriosclerosis was much higher than for persons 65 to 84 years old. Examination of these leading causes of death among these elderly age groups provides information for planning the future health care for the elderly.

Since it is more likely that persons 85 years or older live in retirement homes, medical staff should be trained to deal with the illnesses that these people are more likely to have. On the other hand, those between the ages of 65 and 84 years old are more likely to live outside of group homes and thus are more likely to place demands on physicians practicing outside of nursing homes. Further, these numbers indicate which diseases the elderly will more likely die from. The total population of elderly in Oklahoma will continue to increase, implying that the number of people requiring care for the diseases shown in this table will increase. Further, increasing numbers of elderly will result in greater numbers suffering from other diseases that do not kill, such as arthritis. Also, as cures and treatments are found for killer diseases, there may be even greater numbers of the elderly. The elderly population would benefit if future physicians were trained to meet the needs of the illnesses for which people in this age group will more likely require treatment.

Dependency Ratios: 1980 - 2010

The concept of "dependency" in our society is complex and not easily measured. Dependency often implies a relationship between the "working and nonworking" or "productive and consumptive" segments of the economy. Using relations among age groups serves only as a general surrogate for more complex social relations. Not all of the working-aged population, those 18 to 64 years of old, are active or fully employed in the labor force. Certain segments of the older population, on the other hand, remain active in the labor

Table 9
Ten Leading Causes of Death of the Elderly by Age Group
Oklahoma and U.S.: 1988

65-84

	Oklahoma (1988)				U.S. (1988)		
	Cause of Death	Number	Percent of Total Deaths		Cause of Death	Number	Percent of Total Deaths
1.	Disease of the Heart	5,897	38.9	1.	Disease of the Heart	416,173	38.9
2.	Malignant Neoplasms	3,644	24.0	2.	Malignant Neoplasms	269,811	25.2
3.	Cerebrovascular Disease	1,229	8.1	3.	Cerebrovascular Disease	80,097	7.5
4.	Pulmonary Disease	811	5.3	4.	Pulmonary Disease	53,645	5.0
5.	Pneumonia and Influenza	547	3.6	5.	Pneumonia and Influenza	31,803	3.0
6.	Diabetes Mellitus	291	1.9	6.	Diabetes Mellitus	22,259	2.1
7.	Accidents of All Types	287	1.9	7.	Accidents of All Types	18,615	1.7
8.	Nephritis, Nephrotic and Nephrosis Syndrome	228	1.5	8.	Nephritis, Nephrotic and Nephrosis Syndrome	11,997	1.1
9.	Arteriosclerosis	200	1.3	9.	Arteriosclerosis	9,719	0.9
10.	Suicide	80	0.5	10.	Suicide	5,830	0.5

Table 9 (cont.)
Ten Leading Causes of Death of the Elderly by Age Group
Oklahoma and U.S.: 1988

85+

	Oklahoma (1988)				U.S. (1988)		
	Cause of Death	Number	Percent of Total Deaths		Cause of Death	Number	Percent of Total Deaths
1.	Disease of the Heart	3,073	45.8	1.	Disease of the Heart	202,816	46.2
2.	Cerebrovascular Disease	792	11.8	2.	Cerebrovascular Disease	49,687	11.3
3.	Malignant Neoplasms	670	10.0	3.	Malignant Neoplasms	46,388	10.6
4.	Pneumonia and Influenza	511	7.6	4.	Pneumonia and Influenza	28,739	6.5
5.	Arteriosclerosis	173	2.6	5.	Arteriosclerosis	11,653	2.7
6.	Pulmonary Disease	163	2.4	6.	Pulmonary Disease	10,806	2.5
7.	Accidents of All Types	127	1.9	7.	Accidents of All Types	7,223	1.6
8.	Nephritis, Nephrotic and Nephrosis Syndrome	129	1.9	8.	Nephritis, Nephrotic and Nephrosis Syndrome	6,252	1.4
9.	Diabetes Mellitus	85	1.3	9.	Diabetes Mellitus	6,118	1.4
10.	Suicide	7	0.1	10.	Suicide	634	0.1

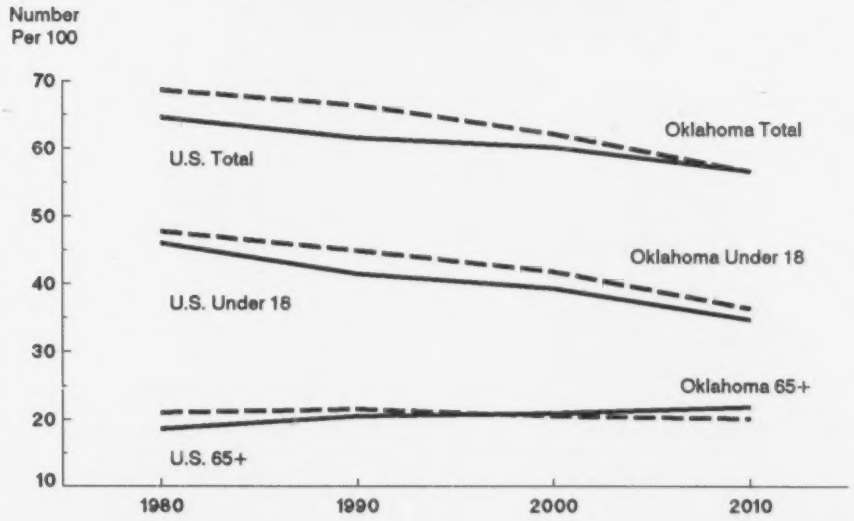
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Oklahoma State Department of Health.[30]

force well beyond standard retirement age. Previous analyses, however, have shown that Oklahoma labor force participation declines with age.

Overall, the majority of Oklahoma elderly do not participate in the labor force. As indicated in Chapter 4, the major sources of income for the elderly come from social security benefits and public assistance. Both of these economic sources depend on the active labor force. Therefore, it is useful to determine "dependency ratios." These values are interpreted to be the number of persons under age 18 and the number of persons aged 65 and over for every 100 persons aged 18 to 64 years.

For the total number of dependents, the dependency ratio is projected to decrease for Oklahoma and the U.S. from 1980 to 2010 (Figure 22). However, when the dependency ratio is separated into categories of those under 18 years old and those 65 years or older, it becomes apparent that the overall decline is due to the projected decrease in

Figure 22
Number of Dependents
Per 100 Persons Aged 18 to 64,
Oklahoma and U.S.: 1980 - 2010



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; Oklahoma Department of Commerce.[31]

fertility rates. The declining fertility rate projected for the next thirty years will result in fewer and fewer dependent children in the future. The U.S. dependency ratio for the population 65 years or older, however, is projected to increase steadily from 18.6 percent in 1980 to 21.9 percent in 2010. In contrast, the total dependency ratio for Oklahoma is projected to increase from 21 percent in 1980 to 21.5 percent by 1990. This increase is then followed by decreasing dependency ratios to the year 2010.

Dependency ratios will continue to remain low as long as the majority of the baby boomers are in the 18 to 64 year-old population. The first generation of baby boomers will begin to enter the 65 year or older age group in 2010. However, the dependency ratio still will not increase because there will still be a large number of the baby boomer cohort remaining in the population group that is 18 to 64 years old (the group supporting the dependents).

At this point in history, the overall ratios of individuals dependent on the population 18 to 64 years old are projected to decline in the next thirty years; however, it is very important to consider that the characteristics of the dependent population itself will begin to change. There will be a much greater proportion of elderly people dependent on economic and social support while the proportion of children requiring this care will be much lower. Thus, the need for support systems which focus on the needs of dependent children will decline while the need for support systems for the elderly will increase.

Population in Nursing Homes and Other Institutional Care, 1980

Another important aspect to consider when looking at the elderly is their living arrangements. The previous data indicate that with increasing age Oklahoma residents are more likely to live alone, especially elderly females. Very often elderly people who live alone feel lonely or afraid and opt for living in group quarters. It is more common, however, that the elderly people in group quarters have become less able to take care of themselves as they grow older. These people begin to need help in their daily lives and very often do not have children or other relatives who can or will take care of them. Also, as found earlier, elderly persons are less likely to be able to afford live-in companions.

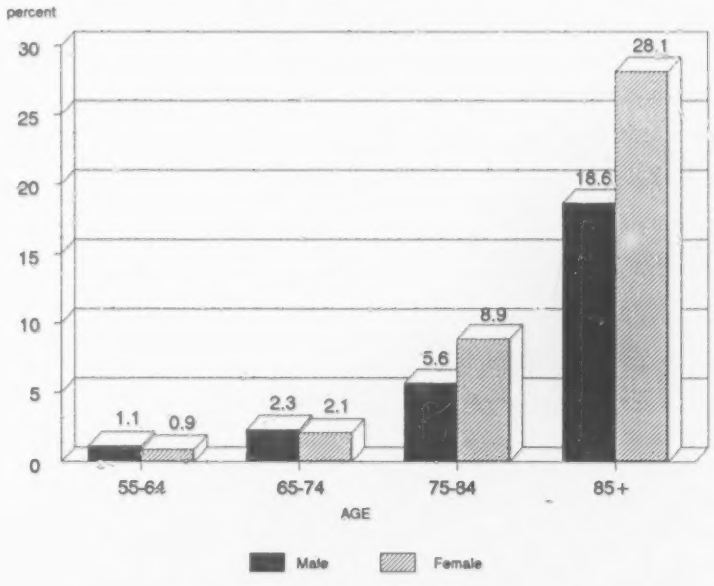
As noted earlier, much of the underlying cause of the continued aging of the older population lies in declining mortality. One of the critical issues that will arise in conjunction with this aging is the question of long-term care needs. Statewide, 3 percent of Oklahoma's residents lived in group quarters in 1980. This classification includes college

dormitories, homes for the aged, military barracks, social service shelters, mental hospitals, and correctional facilities. For the elderly, of course, homes for the aged account for the vast majority of those in group quarters. In 1980, a large number of older Oklahomans were in group quarters.

Figure 23 shows the proportion of persons 55 years or older living in group quarters by age groups and sex. First, 1.1 percent of males aged 55 to 64 years lived in group quarters, while a slightly smaller proportion of females (0.9 percent) aged 55 to 64 years lived in group quarters in 1980. Each older age group has a greater proportion living in group quarters. After age 84, the proportion of both males and females living in group quarters is more than three times higher than proportions in the earlier age groups living in group quarters.

For persons 55 to 59 years old, 1 percent of males and 0.7 percent of females lived in group quarters (Figure 23). When group quarters are broken down into the different types

Figure 23
Percent of Persons Aged 55 or Older Living in Group Quarters
Oklahoma: 1980



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[32]

of group quarters, it is clear that homes for the aged account for a large proportion of Oklahoma residents living in group quarters. More than half of elderly males and almost three-fourths of elderly females, living in group quarters, lived in homes for the aged.

Overall, greater percentages of females than males 65 years or older lived in group quarters (Table 10). Of the people who lived in group quarters, a much greater proportion of elderly females lived in homes for the aged, even in the earlier ages of 55 to 64.

Table 10
Persons in Group Quarters by Age and Sex
Oklahoma: 1980

	Total Persons	% of Total In Group Quarters	Persons in Mental Hospital Number	Mental Hospital Percent	Home for the Aged Number	Home for the Aged Percent	Other Number	Other Percent	Non-inmates of Other Group Quarters Number	Non-inmates of Other Group Quarters Percent
Male										
55-59	72,001	1.02	78	0.11	433	0.60	132	0.18	88	0.12
60-64	61,366	1.30	71	0.12	588	0.96	82	0.13	54	0.09
65-69	53,365	1.89	86	0.16	837	1.57	54	0.10	29	0.05
70-74	43,459	2.83	47	0.11	1,093	2.52	38	0.09	53	0.12
75-79	28,868	4.18	26	0.09	1,120	3.88	24	0.08	36	0.12
80-84	15,032	8.47	26	0.17	1,210	8.05	21	0.14	16	0.11
85+	10,288	18.62	16	0.16	1,838	17.87	28	0.27	34	0.33
65+	151,012	4.39	201	0.13	6,098	4.04	165	0.11	168	0.11
Female										
55-59	78,379	0.71	16	0.02	402	0.51	74	0.09	66	0.08
60-64	70,309	1.06	23	0.03	609	0.87	18	0.03	96	0.14
65-69	68,415	1.45	37	0.05	802	1.17	36	0.05	120	0.18
70-74	59,630	2.79	27	0.05	1,493	2.50	22	0.04	120	0.20
75-79	45,485	6.10	14	0.03	2,608	5.73	42	0.09	109	0.24
80-84	28,156	13.35	7	0.02	3,620	12.86	51	0.18	82	0.29
85+	23,301	28.12	0	0.00	6,465	27.75	37	0.16	51	0.22
65+	224,987	7.00	85	0.04	14,988	6.66	188	0.08	482	0.21

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[33]

Among all females 85 years or older, more than one-fourth (28.1 percent) lived in group quarters in 1980. Of those 6,552 females 85 years or older living in group quarters in 1980, 98.7 percent lived in homes for the aged. For males aged 85 years or older, 18.6 percent lived in group quarters in 1980. Of those males living in group quarters, 95.9 percent lived in homes for the aged.

Medical Care for the Elderly

Another important component to consider when studying the elderly is availability of medical care. There are several components to consider when looking at health care for the elderly. For this report, the number of physicians, dentists, nurses, and hospital beds are considered.

In 1970 and 1980, the number of physicians per capita in Oklahoma was lower than the average for the U.S. (Table 11). This was not the case for nurses and hospital beds, where in 1980, the number per 100,000 persons in Oklahoma was higher than the number per 100,000 persons in the U.S. Data were not available for the U.S. for 1989. For Oklahoma in 1989, there were a greater number of physicians, dentists, and nurses per 100,000 persons than in 1980. The number of hospital beds per 100,000 persons decreased slightly between 1980 and 1989.

Assuming that the national figure shown here for 1970 and 1980 is the standard, it appears that Oklahoma is deficient in fulfilling its needs for physicians and dentists. This situation may be serious for the elderly, as they are more likely to require medical treatment provided by physicians. On the other hand, the elderly are more likely to have live-in nurses, reside in nursing homes, and require hospitalization. These situations require a greater number of nurses, nursing homes, and hospital beds. Therefore, it may be that the elderly in Oklahoma received better everyday care in 1980 as a whole, than the elderly in the U.S.

Limitation of Daily Activities

The next aspect of health which is important to consider is limitation of daily activities. As individuals age it usually becomes more difficult for them to perform daily activities. These activities can include the ability to work and the ability to provide one's own transportation. When the ability to work is limited, it is difficult for an elderly person to do simple household chores. Further, when a person's transportation ability is limited, this implies that a person is unable to drive or perhaps even to walk to a bus stop. Such

Table 11
Total Number and Number of Physicians, Dentists, Nurses, and Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population in the U.S. and Oklahoma: 1970-1989

Profession or Facility	1970 Number (a)	1970 Number per 100,000	1980 Number (a)	1980 Number per 100,000	1989 Number (a)	1989 Number per 100,000
United States						
Physicians	290,862	143	422,310	191	N/A	N/A
Dentists	95,680	47	121,240	55	N/A	N/A
Nurses	750,000	369	1,164,000	520	N/A	N/A
Hospital Beds	935,724	450	1,080,164	467	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma						
Physicians	2,562	100	3,794	139	4,609	143
Dentists	914	36	1,164	39	1,431	44
Nurses	N/A	N/A	23,385	773	28,365	880
Hospital Beds	N/A	N/A	19,516	645	20,292	629

Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health. [34]

impairments limit the individual's ability to go out and perform such activities as grocery shopping.

Elderly people may be able to live alone, but they may require some assistance with house cleaning, cooking, grocery shopping, etc. As the population of the elderly increases, these needs will become greater. Evidence of these limitations can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12 gives information for the proportion of elderly Oklahoma residents in 1980 who had three different types of disabilities, by sex and racial/ethnic group. The first part of the table focuses on the elderly who had a disability which limited work. The figures indicate that in 1980 the proportion of elderly males (12.1 percent) with a disability that limited work was slightly higher than the proportion of elderly females (11.7 percent).

Overall, the proportions for 1980 were very similar, indicating that there was an even distribution of the elderly with a disability which limited work between genders and among the racial/ethnic groups shown here. A greater proportion of elderly black males (14.9 percent) had a disability which limited

work than elderly American Indian males (13.8 percent) or elderly white males (11.9 percent). In contrast, a greater proportion of elderly American Indian females (14.6 percent) had a disability that limited work than elderly black females (14.5 percent) or elderly white females (11.5 percent). Elderly American Indians and blacks might have more disabilities because they were less able to afford good medical care at younger ages, or they may have worked in occupations where injuries are more common; and, as a result, they are less healthy at older ages.

The next part of the table focuses on the elderly who had a disability which prevented work. Here there is a larger difference between white and non-white elderly. The figures indicate that a greater proportion of elderly black males (12.3 percent) had a disability which prevented work than elderly American Indian males (11.9 percent) and elderly white males (9.5 percent). In this case, elderly females were similar to elderly males in that a greater proportion of elderly black females (13.3 percent) had a disability which prevented work than elderly American Indian females (13.2 percent) and elderly white females (10.3 percent).

Table 12 also shows the proportion of elderly Oklahoma residents in 1980 who had a public transportation disability, by sex and racial/ethnic group. The proportion of elderly with this type of disability was smaller than those with a work disability. According to the figures, the proportion of elderly males (4.3 percent) with a public transportation disability was slightly lower than the proportion of elderly females (5.1 percent). By race, a greater proportion of elderly black males (6.8 percent) had a public transportation disability than elderly American Indian males (4.7 percent) or elderly white males (4.2 percent). In this case, elderly females were similar to elderly males in that a greater proportion of elderly black females (7.3 percent) had a public transportation disability than elderly American Indian females (6.5 percent) or elderly white females (4.1 percent). American Indian males were more similar to white males in the public transportation disabilities. As before, the differences in the proportions found between gender and racial/ethnic groups were very small.

It is clear from the results of this analysis that services provided for the disabled should focus on the needs of the elderly, since it is likely that the proportion of the elderly disabled has increased since 1980 and will continue to increase as the numbers of elderly increase.

Table 12
Disabilities of the Elderly by Race and Sex
Oklahoma: 1980

	All	White	Black	American Indian
Total 65 Years or Older with a Disability				
Male	151,012	136,705	7,935	5,689
Female	224,987	202,994	12,033	8,943
With a Disability Which Limits Work (in percent)				
Male	12.1	11.9	14.9	13.8
Female	11.7	11.5	14.5	14.6
With a Disability Which Prevents Work (in percent)				
Male	9.7	9.5	12.3	11.9
Female	10.5	10.3	13.3	13.2
With a Public Transportation Disability (in percent)				
Male	4.3	4.2	6.8	4.7
Female	5.1	4.1	7.3	6.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[35]

CHAPTER 6

This report provides a brief description of growth patterns and social, economic, and health characteristics of the elderly population in Oklahoma. Increases in longevity and declines in fertility are increasing the total number and the proportion of the elderly in the state. Governmental leaders and policy makers will need to give special importance to the needs of the elderly.

The elderly are not uniformly distributed by race and sex in rural and urban areas. The proportion of elderly American Indian males who live in the rural area is higher than males of any other race.

The proportion of widowed females is very high. It has been a consistent pattern for a long time and does not seem likely to decrease in the foreseeable future. With the expectation of life increasing and men usually marrying women younger than themselves, the number of widows will remain high. Financial strength weakens with widowhood. It also leads to social and psychological problems.

Educational achievement among the elderly is increasing. It is expected that educational differences between racial groups will decrease in the future. Increases in educational achievement suggest that within a few decades, the vast majority of the elderly will have achieved at least a high school education and increasing proportions will have acquired at least some college education. Since higher education frequently has been linked with "survivability," longevity also may be positively affected by the higher educational attainment of future generations.

The trend of increased participation of women of all ages in the labor force will bring significant change in the role of women in society. This increased female labor force participation will expand expectation of women in gainful employment, whether part-time or full-time.

At the same time, an increasing number of men are retiring early. Shifting employment patterns will dictate what kinds of jobs the elderly will pursue at a later age. They may still remain in the workforce as part-time and may opt for low-paying service oriented jobs.

During 1975 to 1980, the state gained 2,600 elderly through net migration. Most of these elderly came to Oklahoma from Kansas and California, but the state lost almost 1,800 elderly to Texas. Oklahoma needs to attract wealthy elderly retirees to the state through the provision of tax incentives, recreational facilities, health care, and community involvement. It may be mentioned that a few communities in Oklahoma have been

successful in attracting retirees. A survey should be conducted to find out what attracted these retirees to Oklahoma.

A definite change for the better is the increased economic well-being of the elderly. This has been possible through increased social security eligibility and higher payments, individual pensions, and retirement planning. At the same time, however, older females, minorities, and elderly without families continue to experience serious financial difficulties. At issue is how to provide adequate financial support to the elderly without hampering economic development efforts in general. State programs which provide financial support for children should be re-examined as the numbers of needy children decrease and the numbers of needy elderly increase.

Services provided for the disabled should focus on the needs of the elderly, since a large proportion of the elderly in 1980 had disabilities which limited basic social needs such as working and the ability to transport one's self to a grocery store to buy food. As the elderly population continues to grow over the coming decades, it is most likely that the number of disabled elderly will also increase.

Persons living past 75 years are much more likely to face a succession of illnesses requiring medical attention and often hospitalization. If the elderly continue health care use at the present rate, it may have an adverse effect on individual and public resources. The whole process of providing health care will need to be reviewed. It may be mentioned that disease of the heart is the leading cause of death for the elderly.

It is probable that the number of disabled elderly will increase requiring special services at home and in institutions. The ultimate number needing institutional care will depend on living arrangement, health care availability, income, and other factors. Since women in general live longer than men and disability in most cases is a function of age, it is likely that women will spend more time in institutional care than men.

An analysis of the elderly and their socioeconomic characteristics offers the magnitude of the problems and opportunities they have. We plan to keep track of the demographics of the elderly for the years to come. We hope that this study will be useful in assessing the needs of the elderly in Oklahoma.

APPENDIX

Table A-1
Population 65 Years or Older for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Adair							
Male	1,111	1,170	1,114	1,093	1,037	1,035	1,084
Female	1,389	1,561	1,592	1,624	1,662	1,685	1,766
Alfalfa							
Male	685	630	570	519	447	425	405
Female	992	990	890	820	744	662	636
Atoka							
Male	884	969	902	916	926	927	976
Female	1,051	1,229	1,268	1,278	1,261	1,262	1,273
Beaver							
Male	432	511	505	490	475	458	482
Female	543	643	647	675	666	657	650
Beckham							
Male	1,437	1,555	1,246	1,161	1,077	1,049	1,067
Female	2,117	2,458	2,058	1,968	1,844	1,733	1,688
Blaine							
Male	987	985	874	816	773	731	760
Female	1,458	1,494	1,362	1,317	1,206	1,136	1,156
Bryan							
Male	2,109	2,256	2,198	2,044	1,980	1,883	1,936
Female	3,005	3,293	3,318	3,189	3,019	2,908	2,880
Caddo							
Male	2,129	2,211	1,970	1,912	1,812	1,722	1,760
Female	3,000	3,331	3,126	3,111	2,942	2,811	2,839

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Canadian							
Male	1,820	2,353	2,648	3,020	3,541	4,195	5,056
Female	2,736	3,426	3,684	4,131	4,661	5,457	6,526
Carter							
Male	2,745	2,963	2,847	2,843	2,773	2,704	2,762
Female	4,010	4,415	4,320	4,418	4,338	4,279	4,287
Cherokee							
Male	1,653	1,839	1,916	1,944	1,960	1,964	2,011
Female	2,145	2,574	2,744	2,845	2,917	3,038	3,251
Choctaw							
Male	1,245	1,163	1,095	1,031	939	904	885
Female	1,739	1,731	1,681	1,661	1,562	1,492	1,464
Cimarron							
Male	254	290	285	284	258	237	233
Female	305	378	399	406	411	375	376
Cleveland							
Male	3,066	3,889	4,640	5,567	6,568	7,775	9,418
Female	4,624	5,736	6,556	7,681	8,842	10,404	12,884
Coal							
Male	495	456	430	397	363	321	298
Female	687	704	664	659	617	591	555
Comanche							
Male	2,955	3,562	3,811	4,230	4,609	4,742	5,310
Female	4,388	5,081	5,651	6,423	7,062	7,465	8,244

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Cotton							
Male	584	582	502	467	427	418	420
Female	818	832	789	740	682	633	635
Craig							
Male	1,115	1,147	1,053	1,023	971	932	956
Female	1,570	1,649	1,560	1,513	1,453	1,407	1,424
Creek							
Male	2,888	3,462	3,599	3,788	3,946	4,173	4,632
Female	4,162	5,059	5,267	5,606	5,922	6,246	6,935
Custer							
Male	1,461	1,587	1,410	1,413	1,375	1,378	1,433
Female	2,014	2,358	2,185	2,171	2,134	2,087	2,126
Delaware							
Male	2,083	2,535	2,504	2,372	2,180	2,084	2,026
Female	2,327	3,085	3,334	3,401	3,294	3,203	3,177
Dewey							
Male	517	517	466	420	371	347	355
Female	699	773	731	692	614	571	542
Ellis							
Male	437	451	400	356	325	313	297
Female	607	669	610	578	532	498	483
Garfield							
Male	3,147	3,199	3,072	3,170	3,195	3,240	3,437
Female	5,090	5,234	4,974	5,083	5,061	5,053	5,242

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980 - 2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Garvin							
Male	2,176	2,250	2,105	1,950	1,820	1,698	1,629
Female	2,998	3,318	3,180	3,110	2,967	2,822	2,747
Grady							
Male	2,158	2,402	2,313	2,297	2,342	2,477	2,746
Female	3,300	3,718	3,589	3,592	3,577	3,665	3,973
Grant							
Male	618	631	542	513	460	426	383
Female	871	904	836	776	720	644	600
Greer							
Male	734	676	577	521	452	411	368
Female	1,127	1,103	986	908	783	696	622
Harmon							
Male	474	441	361	305	264	224	211
Female	646	671	607	555	510	460	419
Harper							
Male	351	356	332	329	307	281	277
Female	514	541	504	498	503	494	478
Haskell							
Male	841	923	870	804	712	650	612
Female	1,100	1,272	1,300	1,309	1,252	1,212	1,247
Hughes							
Male	1,265	1,237	1,138	1,034	932	835	831
Female	1,808	1,906	1,793	1,701	1,573	1,413	1,354

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Jackson							
Male	1,327	1,341	1,292	1,287	1,352	1,384	1,424
Female	2,053	2,102	2,049	2,050	2,027	2,104	2,366
Jefferson							
Male	688	669	589	541	472	440	427
Female	988	976	885	837	773	716	689
Johnston							
Male	805	829	781	743	691	667	654
Female	1,001	1,115	1,097	1,074	1,044	1,028	1,033
Kay							
Male	3,156	3,361	3,333	3,269	3,086	2,955	2,975
Female	4,910	5,273	5,188	5,215	5,005	4,785	4,767
Kingfisher							
Male	863	902	829	842	819	839	887
Female	1,269	1,369	1,303	1,289	1,296	1,303	1,360
Kiowa							
Male	1,166	1,100	967	888	791	727	703
Female	1,667	1,700	1,524	1,447	1,292	1,170	1,104
Latimer							
Male	720	776	773	755	704	671	649
Female	845	929	997	1,009	987	985	977
Le Flore							
Male	2,612	2,795	2,794	2,749	2,702	2,711	2,847
Female	3,592	3,962	4,147	4,256	4,286	4,390	4,643

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Lincoln							
Male	1,754	1,899	1,814	1,785	1,788	1,833	1,976
Female	2,310	2,664	2,636	2,699	2,696	2,759	2,922
Logan							
Male	1,538	1,696	1,642	1,662	1,624	1,690	1,813
Female	2,276	2,577	2,521	2,533	2,513	2,543	2,706
Love							
Male	544	586	542	519	487	486	512
Female	673	800	802	796	781	737	726
McClain							
Male	1,048	1,188	1,196	1,252	1,368	1,537	1,732
Female	1,353	1,672	1,686	1,795	1,978	2,166	2,472
McCurtain							
Male	1,994	2,038	2,001	1,975	1,906	1,940	2,042
Female	2,703	2,855	2,902	2,966	3,005	2,986	3,139
McIntosh							
Male	1,412	1,628	1,647	1,618	1,488	1,360	1,292
Female	1,714	2,129	2,237	2,297	2,272	2,164	2,091
Major							
Male	598	611	560	541	521	538	554
Female	868	920	894	873	863	855	884
Marshall							
Male	989	1,114	1,090	992	878	805	760
Female	1,255	1,479	1,601	1,546	1,435	1,346	1,278

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980 - 2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Mayes							
Male	2,097	2,291	2,238	2,227	2,164	2,173	2,242
Female	2,601	3,064	3,120	3,205	3,231	3,266	3,376
Murray							
Male	943	974	909	865	817	794	775
Female	1,272	1,388	1,372	1,356	1,287	1,244	1,261
Muskogee							
Male	3,881	4,092	4,150	4,081	3,947	3,812	3,958
Female	5,927	6,502	6,579	6,603	6,440	6,285	6,388
Noble							
Male	774	730	688	692	675	701	721
Female	1,148	1,168	1,111	1,062	1,050	1,056	1,061
Nowata							
Male	826	788	745	737	714	693	706
Female	1,112	1,153	1,118	1,106	1,109	1,071	1,061
Okfuskee							
Male	968	971	861	768	675	640	625
Female	1,204	1,321	1,283	1,238	1,169	1,106	1,105
Oklahoma							
Male	22,652	26,951	29,867	32,500	33,589	34,031	35,883
Female	36,880	43,065	46,801	50,961	53,155	54,578	57,028
Okmulgee							
Male	2,608	2,579	2,496	2,369	2,193	2,089	2,206
Female	3,794	3,950	4,017	4,114	4,120	4,124	4,311

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Osage							
Male	2,127	2,314	2,349	2,421	2,481	2,558	2,708
Female	2,925	3,254	3,347	3,519	3,611	3,727	3,899
Ottawa							
Male	1,816	2,011	2,074	2,068	2,007	1,914	1,966
Female	2,803	3,167	3,337	3,431	3,363	3,266	3,309
Pawnee							
Male	1,027	1,101	1,066	1,053	1,026	1,036	1,103
Female	1,331	1,527	1,551	1,5..	1,554	1,553	1,618
Payne							
Male	2,482	2,499	2,376	2,420	2,410	2,457	2,707
Female	3,675	3,837	3,777	3,777	3,734	3,788	4,035
Pittsburg							
Male	2,713	3,007	3,151	3,057	2,930	2,836	2,906
Female	3,998	4,512	4,751	4,843	4,662	4,465	4,510
Pontotoc							
Male	2,103	2,213	2,130	2,056	1,979	1,925	1,948
Female	3,287	3,543	3,442	3,345	3,207	3,089	3,097
Pottawatomie							
Male	3,123	3,489	3,433	3,458	3,513	3,577	3,846
Female	4,868	5,499	5,424	5,451	5,505	5,625	5,936
Pushmataha							
Male	904	916	842	774	756	755	780
Female	1,159	1,245	1,238	1,210	1,172	1,149	1,186

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Roger Mills							
Male	381	444	391	360	326	303	291
Female	458	594	563	545	506	481	473
Rogers							
Male	1,752	2,148	2,398	2,758	3,162	3,588	4,244
Female	2,391	2,950	3,332	3,718	4,206	4,801	5,708
Seminole							
Male	2,002	2,028	1,912	1,821	1,741	1,643	1,634
Female	2,792	3,091	3,047	3,002	2,880	2,788	2,788
Sequoyah							
Male	1,682	1,938	2,041	2,102	2,151	2,241	2,421
Female	2,214	2,617	2,862	2,991	3,115	3,243	3,550
Stephens							
Male	2,665	2,742	2,734	2,793	2,707	2,559	2,590
Female	3,884	4,202	4,223	4,360	4,302	4,170	4,173
Texas							
Male	801	882	882	932	958	975	994
Female	1,048	1,155	1,194	1,277	1,345	1,392	1,452
Tillman							
Male	930	875	745	672	587	514	471
Female	1,366	1,345	1,242	1,207	1,102	1,034	1,030
Tulsa							
Male	17,367	20,498	23,083	25,245	26,307	26,937	29,404
Female	29,179	33,467	36,548	39,855	42,028	43,530	46,404

Table A-1 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older
for Oklahoma Counties by Sex: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Estimate 1985	Projections (medium series) 1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Wagoner							
Male	1,680	2,022	2,105	2,258	2,447	2,850	3,440
Female	2,063	2,675	2,848	3,121	3,369	3,805	4,625
Washington							
Male	2,425	2,514	2,671	2,847	2,831	2,802	2,859
Female	3,765	3,825	4,003	4,271	4,373	4,420	4,511
Washita							
Male	963	977	874	828	750	713	703
Female	1,325	1,382	1,293	1,271	1,218	1,149	1,131
Woods							
Male	905	864	775	724	640	588	565
Female	1,323	1,320	1,249	1,173	1,072	986	910
Woodward							
Male	946	984	987	1,049	1,095	1,136	1,252
Female	1,404	1,517	1,513	1,581	1,625	1,684	1,774

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; Oklahoma Department of Commerce.[36]

Table A-2
Population 65 Years or Older by Selected Race and Sex for Oklahoma Counties: 1980

County	Total	White						Black						Others					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
STATE	376,126	340,103	90.4	136,866	40.2	203,237	59.8	19,873	5.3	8,157	41.0	11,716	59.0	16,150	4.3	6,590	40.8	9,560	59.2
Adair	2,500	1,906	76.2	848	44.5	1,058	55.5	0	0.0	0	N/A	0	N/A	594	23.8	263	44.3	331	55.7
Alfalfa	1,677	1,674	99.8	683	40.8	991	59.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	0.1	2	100.0	0	0.0
Atoka	1,935	1,727	89.3	795	46.0	932	54.0	79	4.1	35	44.3	44	55.7	129	6.7	54	41.9	75	58.1
Beaver	975	974	99.9	431	44.3	543	55.7	0	0.0	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	0.1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Beckham	3,554	3,485	98.1	1,402	40.2	2,083	59.8	34	1.0	17	50.0	17	50.0	35	1.0	18	51.4	17	48.6
Blaine	2,445	2,239	91.6	903	40.3	1,336	59.7	127	5.2	53	41.7	74	58.3	79	3.2	31	39.2	48	60.8
Bryan	5,114	4,706	92.0	1,953	41.5	2,753	58.5	85	1.7	35	41.2	50	58.8	323	6.3	121	37.5	202	62.5
Caddo	5,129	4,613	89.9	1,910	41.4	2,703	58.6	93	1.8	35	37.6	58	62.4	423	8.2	184	43.5	239	56.5
Canadian	4,556	4,361	95.7	1,747	40.1	2,614	59.9	120	2.6	43	35.8	77	64.2	75	1.6	30	40.0	45	60.0
Carter	6,755	6,050	89.6	2,444	40.4	3,606	59.6	472	7.0	210	44.5	262	55.5	233	3.4	91	39.1	142	60.9
Cherokee	3,798	3,050	80.3	1,337	43.8	1,713	56.2	32	0.8	13	40.6	19	59.4	716	18.9	303	42.3	413	57.7
Choctaw	2,984	2,406	80.6	1,000	41.6	1,406	58.4	387	13.0	162	41.9	225	58.1	191	6.4	83	43.5	108	56.5
Cimarron	559	553	98.9	251	45.4	302	54.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	1.1	3	50.0	3	50.0
Cleveland	7,690	7,485	97.3	2,979	39.8	4,506	60.2	36	0.5	16	44.4	20	55.6	169	2.2	71	42.0	98	58.0
Coal	1,182	1,068	90.4	447	41.9	621	58.1	26	2.2	13	50.0	13	50.0	88	7.4	35	39.8	53	60.2
Comanche	7,343	6,517	88.8	2,601	39.9	3,916	60.1	505	6.9	215	42.6	290	57.4	321	4.4	139	43.3	182	56.7
Cotton	1,402	1,327	94.7	554	41.7	773	58.3	21	1.5	9	42.9	12	57.1	54	3.9	21	38.9	33	61.1
Craig	2,685	2,302	85.7	959	41.7	1,343	58.3	77	2.9	33	42.9	44	57.1	306	11.4	123	40.2	183	59.8
Creek	7,050	6,401	90.8	2,616	40.9	3,785	59.1	355	5.0	151	42.5	204	57.5	294	4.2	121	41.2	173	58.8
Custer	3,475	3,323	95.6	1,390	41.8	1,933	58.2	72	2.1	35	48.6	37	51.4	80	2.3	36	45.0	44	55.0

Table A-2 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older by Selected Race and Sex for Oklahoma Counties: 1980

County	Total	White						Black						Others					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Delaware	4,410	3,923	89.0	1,847	47.1	2,076	52.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	487	11.0	236	48.5	251	51.5
Dewey	1,216	1,193	98.1	507	42.5	686	57.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	1.9	10	43.5	13	56.5
Ellis	1,044	1,041	99.7	436	41.9	605	58.1	0	0.0	0	N/A	0	N/A	3	0.3	1	33.3	2	66.7
Garfield	8,237	8,014	97.3	3,066	38.3	4,948	61.7	165	2.0	64	38.8	101	61.2	58	0.7	17	29.3	41	70.7
Garvin	5,174	4,899	94.7	2,060	42.0	2,839	58.0	144	2.8	56	38.9	88	61.1	131	2.5	60	45.8	71	54.2
Grady	5,458	5,161	94.6	2,059	39.9	3,102	60.1	186	3.4	67	36.0	119	64.0	111	2.0	32	28.8	79	71.2
Grant	1,489	1,483	99.6	615	41.5	868	58.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0.4	3	50.0	3	50.0
Greer	1,861	1,795	96.5	707	39.4	1,088	60.6	49	2.6	22	44.9	27	55.1	17	0.9	5	29.4	12	70.6
Harmon	1,120	1,077	96.2	451	41.9	626	58.1	31	2.8	16	51.6	15	48.4	12	1.1	7	58.3	5	41.7
Harper	865	860	99.4	348	40.5	512	59.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	0.6	3	60.0	2	40.0
Haskell	1,941	1,770	91.2	762	43.1	1,008	56.9	18	0.9	6	33.3	12	66.7	153	7.9	73	47.7	80	52.3
Hughes	3,073	2,754	89.6	1,128	41.0	1,626	59.0	110	3.6	41	37.3	69	62.7	209	6.8	96	45.9	113	54.1
Jackson	3,380	3,149	93.2	1,226	38.9	1,923	61.1	168	5.0	68	40.5	100	59.5	63	1.9	33	52.4	30	47.6
Jefferson	1,676	1,632	97.4	673	41.2	959	58.8	9	0.5	3	33.3	6	66.7	35	2.1	12	34.3	23	65.7
Johnston	1,806	1,624	89.9	726	44.7	898	55.3	38	2.1	18	47.4	20	52.6	144	8.0	61	42.4	83	57.6
Kay	8,066	7,759	96.2	3,028	39.0	4,731	61.0	112	1.4	42	37.5	70	62.5	195	2.4	86	44.1	109	55.9
Kingfisher	2,132	2,028	95.1	817	40.3	1,211	59.7	86	4.0	38	44.2	48	55.8	18	0.8	8	44.4	10	55.6
Kiowa	2,833	2,659	93.9	1,086	40.8	1,573	59.2	102	3.6	46	45.1	56	54.9	72	2.5	34	47.2	38	52.8
Latimer	1,565	1,426	91.1	655	45.9	771	54.1	15	1.0	8	53.3	7	46.7	124	7.9	57	46.0	67	54.0
Le Flore	6,204	5,700	91.9	2,412	42.3	3,288	57.7	131	2.1	53	40.5	78	59.5	373	6.0	147	39.4	226	60.6
Lincoln	4,064	3,843	94.6	1,648	42.9	2,195	57.1	149	3.7	69	46.3	80	53.7	72	1.8	37	51.4	35	48.6

Table A-2 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older by Selected Race and Sex for Oklahoma Counties: 1980

County	Total	White						Black						Others					
		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Logan	3,814	3,269	85.7	1,303	39.9	1,966	60.1	527	13.8	229	43.5	298	56.5	18	0.5	6	33.3	12	66.7
Love	1,217	1,129	92.8	505	44.7	624	55.3	59	4.8	28	47.5	31	52.5	29	2.4	11	37.9	18	62.1
McClain	2,401	2,266	94.4	997	44.0	1,269	56.0	56	2.3	24	42.9	32	57.1	79	3.3	27	34.2	52	65.8
McCurtain	4,697	3,720	79.2	1,586	42.6	2,134	57.4	671	14.3	277	41.3	394	58.7	306	6.5	131	42.8	175	57.2
McIntosh	3,126	2,592	82.9	1,198	46.2	1,394	53.8	229	7.3	97	42.4	132	57.6	305	9.8	117	38.4	188	61.6
Major	1,466	1,459	99.5	595	40.8	864	59.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	0.5	3	42.9	4	57.1
Marshall	2,244	2,137	95.2	948	44.4	1,189	55.6	19	0.8	7	36.8	12	63.2	88	3.9	34	38.6	54	61.4
Mayes	4,698	4,224	89.9	1,898	44.9	2,326	55.1	4	0.1	2	50.0	2	50.0	470	10.0	197	41.9	273	58.1
Murray	2,215	2,095	94.6	891	42.5	1,204	57.5	34	1.5	21	61.8	13	38.2	86	3.9	31	36.0	55	64.0
Muskogee	9,808	7,454	76.0	2,991	40.1	4,463	59.9	1,732	17.7	656	37.9	1,076	62.1	622	6.3	234	37.6	388	62.4
Noble	1,922	1,825	95.0	732	40.1	1,093	59.9	40	2.1	13	32.5	27	67.5	57	3.0	29	50.9	28	49.1
Nowata	1,938	1,651	85.2	715	43.3	936	56.7	107	5.5	43	40.2	64	59.8	180	9.3	68	37.8	112	62.2
Okfuskee	2,172	1,633	75.2	728	44.6	905	55.4	337	15.5	152	45.1	185	54.9	202	9.3	88	43.6	114	56.4
Oklahoma	59,532	53,208	89.4	20,095	37.8	33,113	62.2	5,118	8.6	2,087	40.8	3,031	59.2	1,206	2.0	470	39.0	736	61.0
Okmulgee	6,402	5,265	82.2	2,129	40.4	3,136	59.6	818	12.8	343	41.9	475	58.1	319	5.0	136	42.6	183	57.4
Osage	5,052	4,363	86.4	1,860	42.6	2,503	57.4	187	3.7	70	37.4	117	62.6	502	9.9	197	39.2	305	60.8
Ottawa	4,619	4,202	91.0	1,662	39.6	2,540	60.4	0	0.0	0	N/A	0	N/A	417	9.0	154	36.9	263	63.1
Pawnee	2,358	2,225	94.4	962	43.2	1,263	56.8	26	1.1	17	65.4	9	34.6	107	4.5	48	44.9	59	55.1
Payne	6,157	5,953	96.7	2,391	40.2	3,562	59.8	108	1.8	51	47.2	57	52.8	96	1.6	40	41.7	56	58.3
Pittsburg	6,711	6,008	89.5	2,433	40.5	3,575	59.5	285	4.2	103	36.1	182	63.9	418	6.2	177	42.3	241	57.7
Pontotoc	5,390	5,031	93.3	1,979	39.3	3,052	60.7	106	2.0	41	38.7	65	61.3	253	4.7	83	32.8	170	67.2

Table A-2 (cont.)
Population 65 Years or Older by Selected Race and Sex for Oklahoma Counties: 1980

		White						Black						Others					
County	Total	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Pottawatomie	7,991	7,565	94.7	2,942	38.9	4,623	61.1	124	1.6	55	44.4	69	55.6	302	3.8	126	41.7	176	58.3
Pushmataha	2,063	1,886	91.4	840	44.5	1,046	55.5	25	1.2	8	32.0	17	68.0	152	7.4	56	36.8	96	63.2
Roger Mills	839	820	97.7	375	45.7	445	54.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	2.3	6	31.6	13	68.4
Rogers	4,143	3,709	89.5	1,582	42.7	2,127	57.3	48	1.2	15	31.3	33	68.8	386	9.3	155	40.2	231	59.8
Seminole	4,794	4,099	85.5	1,695	41.4	2,404	58.6	397	8.3	163	41.1	234	58.9	298	6.2	144	48.3	154	51.7
Sequoyah	3,896	3,310	85.0	1,441	43.5	1,869	56.5	115	3.0	46	40.0	69	60.0	471	12.1	195	41.4	276	58.6
Stephens	6,549	6,316	96.4	2,559	40.5	3,757	59.5	135	2.1	60	44.4	75	55.6	98	1.5	46	46.9	52	53.1
Texas	1,849	1,834	99.2	796	43.4	1,038	56.6	0	0.0	0	N/A	0	N/A	15	0.8	5	33.3	10	66.7
Tillman	2,296	2,062	89.8	815	39.5	1,247	60.5	192	8.4	92	47.9	100	52.1	42	1.8	23	54.8	19	45.2
Tulsa	46,546	41,179	88.5	15,267	37.1	25,912	62.9	3,802	8.2	1,528	40.2	2,274	59.8	1,565	3.4	572	36.5	993	63.5
Wagoner	3,743	3,168	84.6	1,436	45.3	1,732	54.7	369	9.9	166	45.0	203	55.0	206	5.5	78	37.9	128	62.1
Washington	6,190	5,695	92.0	2,241	39.4	3,454	60.6	151	2.4	55	36.4	96	63.6	344	5.6	129	37.5	215	62.5
Washita	2,288	2,260	98.8	949	42.0	1,311	58.0	7	0.3	6	85.7	1	14.3	21	0.9	8	38.1	13	61.9
Woods	2,228	2,211	99.2	896	40.5	1,315	59.5	0	0.0	0	N/A	0	N/A	17	0.8	9	52.9	8	47.1
Woodward	2,350	2,323	98.9	927	39.9	1,396	60.1	10	0.4	10	100.0	0	0.0	17	0.7	9	52.9	8	47.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[37]

Table A-3
Number of Dependents 65 Years or Older Per 100 Persons Aged 18 to 64, Oklahoma: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Projected 1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
STATE	21.0	21.0	21.5	21.3	20.5	19.8	20.2
Adair	25.2	24.8	23.9	22.6	21.4	20.4	20.3
Alfalfa	46.4	43.3	40.4	36.7	31.9	28.4	26.4
Atoka	26.4	26.8	26.6	26.0	25.4	25.0	25.5
Beaver	25.6	27.5	27.5	26.5	25.1	24.2	24.4
Beckham	34.1	32.2	29.1	26.1	22.9	20.5	19.4
Blaine	34.0	32.9	30.2	27.4	23.9	21.4	21.0
Bryan	29.5	28.9	27.9	25.4	23.4	21.6	21.1
Caddo	31.2	29.8	28.1	26.6	24.0	21.7	20.9
Canadian	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.6	14.6	16.4	19.1
Carter	27.7	27.2	26.7	26.0	24.4	23.1	22.6
Cherokee	21.3	21.1	21.3	20.8	20.2	19.8	20.0
Choctaw	33.1	32.3	30.8	28.7	25.6	24.2	23.2
Cimarron	27.5	29.6	31.6	31.6	30.2	27.1	26.8
Cleveland	8.8	9.0	9.9	10.9	12.0	13.5	16.1
Coal	37.9	35.7	34.0	31.9	28.4	25.7	23.0
Comanche	10.4	11.4	12.3	13.1	13.4	13.2	14.1
Cotton	35.7	36.8	33.5	30.0	26.4	24.4	24.0
Craig	31.9	31.5	30.2	28.5	26.5	25.0	25.2
Creek	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.8	20.8	21.1	22.8
Custer	21.9	20.8	20.1	19.1	17.7	16.6	16.3
Delaware	34.2	36.8	37.3	35.8	32.9	31.0	29.6
Dewey	38.8	38.5	37.3	33.5	28.0	25.3	24.1
Ellis	34.8	35.1	33.7	29.7	26.0	24.0	22.5
Garfield	22.1	21.9	22.0	21.8	20.7	20.0	20.4
Garvin	34.2	33.3	32.0	29.7	27.3	24.9	23.3
Grady	24.6	23.4	22.1	20.6	19.5	19.3	20.2
Grant	43.5	44.5	41.4	38.5	34.6	30.7	27.5
Greer	51.1	47.6	43.6	40.1	34.2	30.0	25.9
Harmon	51.5	49.8	44.4	38.1	33.5	28.7	25.5
Harper	32.5	32.6	32.3	31.9	31.2	29.9	29.2

Table A-3 (cont.)
Number of Dependents 65 Years or Older
Per 100 Persons Aged 18 to 64, Oklahoma: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Projected 1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Haskell	32.5	33.4	33.1	31.0	27.7	25.6	24.9
Hughes	41.1	39.5	37.5	34.3	30.8	26.7	25.3
Jackson	19.3	18.6	17.9	16.8	16.0	15.7	16.4
Jefferson	39.5	37.9	34.6	30.9	26.7	24.2	22.9
Johnston	32.1	31.1	29.9	27.7	25.5	24.1	23.1
Kay	28.2	28.1	28.4	27.5	25.2	23.3	22.7
Kingfisher	27.1	24.6	24.1	22.7	21.2	20.3	20.4
Kiowa	43.0	41.8	38.3	35.1	30.0	26.1	23.8
Latimer	28.4	27.9	28.7	27.7	25.6	24.2	22.7
Le Flore	27.9	26.6	26.3	25.5	24.7	24.9	26.2
Lincoln	27.7	26.4	25.8	24.7	23.7	23.6	24.6
Logan	25.0	23.0	22.0	20.9	19.4	19.0	19.6
Love	29.6	31.0	30.0	28.1	26.2	24.5	24.2
McClain	20.7	19.4	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.0	21.5
McCurtain	24.2	23.6	23.1	21.9	20.9	20.6	21.3
McIntosh	36.8	38.8	39.1	39.2	37.2	34.0	31.8
Major	30.5	29.1	28.1	26.2	24.6	24.2	24.6
Marshall	39.4	41.7	41.9	38.2	33.7	30.4	27.8
Mayes	26.1	26.7	26.4	25.4	24.0	23.4	23.3
Murray	34.2	32.5	31.9	29.8	27.1	25.5	24.8
Muskogee	26.1	26.1	26.6	25.2	23.3	21.7	21.6
Noble	29.8	27.6	26.2	24.5	23.0	22.8	22.3
Nowata	30.3	30.6	29.3	27.9	26.8	25.0	24.3
Okfuskee	38.1	36.5	34.4	30.8	27.2	24.7	23.5
Oklahoma	16.9	18.0	20.0	21.1	21.0	20.6	21.0
Okmulgee	29.1	27.9	28.1	27.0	25.3	24.1	24.9
Osage	22.0	22.5	23.0	22.9	22.6	22.9	23.8
Ottawa	24.0	25.2	26.8	26.4	25.1	23.5	23.5
Pawnee	27.3	27.0	26.7	25.7	24.2	23.4	24.0
Payne	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.0	12.5
Pittsburg	29.4	30.0	31.0	30.5	28.6	26.9	27.0

Table A-3 (cont.)
Number of Dependents 65 Years or Older Per 100 Persons Aged 18 to 64, Oklahoma: 1980-2010

County	Census 1980	Projected 1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pontotoc	28.6	27.7	27.2	25.5	23.5	21.8	21.2
Pottawatomie	25.4	24.3	23.5	22.3	21.6	21.2	21.8
Pushmataha	32.8	31.2	29.6	27.1	25.7	24.8	24.8
Roger Mills	32.1	33.7	31.9	28.7	24.8	22.2	20.6
Rogers	15.1	15.0	15.5	16.3	17.7	19.5	22.5
Seminole	32.3	31.7	31.0	29.1	26.9	24.9	24.1
Sequoyah	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.8	22.7	23.0	24.6
Stephens	26.1	26.6	27.0	26.9	25.4	23.5	23.1
Texas	17.6	18.6	19.3	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.2
Tillman	35.9	35.7	32.6	29.7	25.7	22.7	21.2
Tulsa	15.8	16.7	18.4	19.4	19.6	19.5	20.6
Wagoner	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.5	17.1	20.2
Washington	21.3	22.7	24.9	26.3	25.9	25.5	25.7
Washita	29.8	29.7	29.1	27.0	23.9	21.4	20.1
Woods	35.3	35.0	34.7	32.9	29.5	26.9	25.3
Woodward	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.2	18.7	18.5	19.2

Source: Oklahoma Department of Commerce.[38]

Table A-4
Median Income of Householders 65 Years or Older by Race, Oklahoma: 1979
(in dollars)

County	All Householders	Householders 65 Years or Older					
		All	White	Black	Am. Ind., Eskimo, & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin
Adair	$ 9,114	$ 7,067	$ 6,909	$ *	$ 7,414	$ *	$ *
Alfalfa	14,052	13,911	*	*	*	*	*
Atoka	8,924	7,198	7,244	6,667	6,731	*	*
Beaver	16,519	13,155	*	*	*	*	*
Beckham	13,055	9,677	*	*	*	*	0
Blaine	13,662	11,000	11,524	6,648	30,000	*	*
Bryan	10,143	8,246	8,447	6,316	6,875	*	*
Caddo	12,164	9,088	9,545	4,688	7,469	*	6,797
Canadian	20,753	11,719	11,975	8,312	10,536	*	40,597
Carter	13,649	9,182	9,251	7,455	6,912	*	18,125
Cherokee	10,503	7,880	7,680	*	8,977	*	*
Choctaw	8,956	6,750	6,936	5,366	7,639	*	*
Cimarron	12,778	13,125	*	*	*	*	*
Cleveland	18,208	12,816	12,760	26,250	17,833	52,076	0
Coal	8,806	7,276	7,241	*	7,829	*	*
Comanche	13,789	12,011	12,353	10,662	11,250	15,750	6,187
Cotton	11,142	9,397	10,017	*	7,813	*	*
Craig	12,199	10,476	10,514	11,875	8,125	*	*
Creek	15,340	9,570	9,865	5,547	10,156	*	22,321
Custer	14,262	12,207	12,465	7,222	9,063	*	8,750
Delaware	10,126	8,665	8,988	*	*	*	*
Dewey	13,324	10,735	*	*	*	*	*
Ellis	13,364	10,197	*	*	*	*	*
Garfield	16,579	12,963	13,135	8,654	6,250	*	19,167
Garvin	12,355	8,821	8,911	5,313	7,986	*	*
Grady	13,829	8,808	8,829	7,150	9,464	*	3,750
Grant	14,024	12,260	*	*	*	*	*
Greer	9,712	8,940	*	*	*	*	*

Table A-4 (cont.)
Median Income of Householders 65 Years or Older by Race, Oklahoma: 1979
(in dollars)

County	All Householders	Householders 65 Years or Older					
		All	White	Black	Am. Ind., Eskimo, & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin
Harmon	$ 9,281	$10,134	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ 6,250
Harper	16,580	12,179	*	*	*	*	*
Haskell	9,690	6,964	7,087	*	5,938	*	*
Hughes	8,940	8,204	8,257	*	9,183	*	*
Jackson	11,908	9,734	10,039	5,513	*	*	10,417
Jefferson	10,185	7,921	*	*	*	*	*
Johnston	8,085	6,848	6,955	*	5,536	*	*
Kay	15,493	11,077	11,250	7,500	8,798	*	9,306
Kingfisher	16,905	12,654	*	*	*	*	*
Kiowa	9,686	9,354	9,553	3,750	15,391	*	0
Latimer	9,498	6,370	6,344	*	6,583	*	*
Le Flore	10,785	7,392	7,394	5,000	10,481	*	*
Lincoln	13,030	8,113	8,250	4,844	5,000	*	*
Logan	14,113	10,356	10,839	6,250	*	*	*
Love	13,073	8,254	*	*	*	*	*
McClain	15,933	8,698	8,794	*	6,250	*	*
McCurtain	10,243	6,912	6,934	6,721	7,012	*	28,750
McIntosh	9,864	8,625	8,504	8,641	9,200	*	*
Major	15,215	10,926	*	*	*	*	*
Marshall	9,970	8,992	9,049	*	7,083	*	*
Mayes	12,623	8,698	9,009	*	6,053	*	*
Murray	12,669	8,827	8,890	*	6,094	*	*
Muskogee	12,376	8,995	9,352	7,416	8,646	*	6,806
Noble	13,956	10,848	11,152	*	5,417	*	*
Nowata	13,293	8,645	8,903	*	8,333	*	*
Okfuskee	9,123	7,119	7,377	6,641	*	*	*
Oklahoma	16,456	12,547	13,145	8,926	11,458	8,672	10,227
Okmulgee	10,976	8,861	9,430	6,968	6,836	*	3,250

Table A-4 (cont.)
Median Income of Householders 65 Years or Older by Race, Oklahoma: 1979
(in dollars)

County	All Householders	Householders 65 Years or Older					
		All	White	Black	Am. Ind., Eskimo, & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin
Osage	$15,760	$ 9,597	$ 9,533	$ 7,969	$12,404	$ *	$ 13,750
Ottawa	11,965	8,629	8,773	*	7,061	*	*
Pawnee	14,014	9,247	9,400	*	8,603	*	*
Payne	11,939	11,245	11,333	8,750	8,594	30,285	16,250
Pittsburg	11,386	9,053	9,122	7,316	8,869	*	6,389
Pontotoc	12,056	9,065	9,162	5,156	8,125	*	*
Pottawatomie	13,397	8,913	8,863	10,000	9,750	*	9,000
Pushmataha	8,785	6,690	6,634	*	7,692	*	*
Roger Mills	12,865	11,172	*	*	*	*	*
Rogers	18,540	9,469	9,683	4,625	8,702	*	0
Seminole	11,429	9,167	9,567	6,167	7,500	*	*
Sequoyah	11,131	7,511	7,664	7,143	6,816	*	*
Stephens	14,966	9,285	9,223	14,821	9,792	*	6,818
Texas	16,585	13,453	*	*	*	*	6,607
Tillman	10,879	9,519	10,200	5,833	*	*	3,125
Tulsa	17,443	12,655	13,261	8,343	10,504	13,750	14,432
Wagoner	17,465	8,296	8,670	4,861	7,411	*	28,250
Washington	19,076	14,048	14,472	6,161	10,500	*	11,500
Washita	15,033	11,464	*	*	*	*	*
Woods	13,550	13,483	*	*	*	*	*
Woodward	18,188	9,991	*	*	*	*	*

* Less than 400 persons of the specified racial or Spanish origin group.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[39]

Table A-5
Percent of Total and 65 Years or Older Population with Income Below Poverty Level, Oklahoma: 1979

County	Total Persons	Percent Below Poverty	Total Persons 65+	Percent Below Poverty
STATE	3,130,023	13.5	2,399,292	21.0
Adair	18,575	27.6	2,500	35.4
Alfalfa	7,077	11.6	1,677	14.4
Atoka	12,748	26.5	1,935	34.1
Beaver	6,806	14.6	975	15.1
Beckham	19,243	15.5	3,554	27.5
Blaine	13,443	17.3	2,445	22.7
Bryan	30,535	20.4	5,114	31.1
Caddo	30,905	21.6	5,129	27.6
Canadian	56,452	7.4	4,556	19.0
Carter	43,610	15.4	6,755	25.2
Cherokee	30,684	22.2	3,798	28.7
Choctaw	17,203	26.0	2,984	38.8
Cimarron	3,648	14.0	559	18.2
Cleveland	133,173	9.3	7,690	13.7
Coal	6,041	25.1	1,182	35.8
Comanche	112,456	14.6	7,343	19.0
Cotton	7,338	17.8	1,402	26.3
Craig	15,014	13.8	2,685	20.3
Creek	59,016	12.4	7,050	22.5
Custer	25,995	16.1	3,475	18.2
Delaware	23,946	21.4	4,410	21.9
Dewey	5,922	15.3	1,216	23.0
Ellis	5,596	10.4	1,044	16.5
Garfield	62,820	8.5	8,237	14.3
Garvin	27,856	14.9	5,174	26.2
Grady	39,490	14.2	5,458	28.2
Grant	6,518	12.9	1,489	17.0
Greer	7,028	22.0	1,861	25.7
Harmon	4,519	27.2	1,120	25.3
Harper	4,715	10.0	865	17.5
Haskell	11,010	20.7	1,941	34.9
Hughes	14,338	24.4	3,073	29.4
Jackson	30,356	17.0	3,380	22.0
Jefferson	8,183	19.7	1,676	27.2
Johnston	10,356	30.6	1,806	37.0
Kay	49,852	9.1	8,066	13.8
Kingfisher	14,187	10.4	2,132	16.6
Kiowa	12,711	23.1	2,833	27.4
Latimer	9,840	25.4	1,565	33.0
Le Flore	40,698	20.1	6,204	28.1
Lincoln	26,601	26.0	4,064	30.9
Logan	26,881	14.8	3,814	22.2
Love	7,469	17.0	1,217	28.3
McClain	20,291	11.5	2,401	27.6
McCurtain	36,151	24.1	4,697	33.0
McIntosh	15,562	23.7	3,126	29.1
Major	8,772	10.9	1,466	19.9
Marshall	10,550	19.4	2,244	20.7
Mayes	32,261	15.5	4,698	22.6
Murray	12,147	14.1	2,215	18.9
Muskogee	66,939	18.7	9,808	27.2
Noble	11,573	11.0	1,922	19.5
Nowata	11,486	13.1	1,938	24.4
Okfuskee	11,125	24.3	2,172	36.1
Oklahoma	568,933	10.7	59,532	15.9
Okmulgee	39,169	19.5	6,402	24.0
Osage	39,327	10.8	5,052	19.9
Ottawa	32,870	15.8	4,619	20.8

Table A-5 (cont.)
Percent of Total and 65 Years or Older Population with Income Below Poverty Level, Oklahoma: 1979

County	Total Persons	Percent Below Poverty	Total Persons 65+	Percent Below Poverty	County	Total Persons	Percent Below Poverty	Total Persons 65+	Percent Below Poverty
Pawnee	15,310	12.0	2,358	18.6	Stephens	43,419	11.3	6,549	24.5
Payne	62,435	16.6	6,157	15.8	Texas	17,727	8.9	1,849	16.1
Pittsburg	40,524	16.5	6,711	25.7	Tillman	12,398	22.8	2,296	20.8
Pontotoc	32,598	17.0	5,390	25.5	Tulsa	470,593	9.9	46,546	13.1
Pottawatomie	55,239	14.2	7,991	24.6	Wagoner	41,801	11.0	3,743	23.6
Pushmataha	11,773	26.7	2,063	41.5	Washington	48,113	7.3	6,190	11.3
Roger Mills	4,799	15.0	839	23.0	Washita	13,798	10.9	2,288	19.0
Rogers	46,436	8.3	4,143	21.8	Woods	10,923	11.6	2,228	15.7
Seminole	27,473	18.8	4,794	26.7	Woodward	21,172	9.2	2,350	18.0
Sequoyah	30,749	20.1	3,896	28.6					

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.[40]

Table A-6
Total Number of Physicians, Registered and Practical Nurses, Nursing Homes, Licensed Beds in Nursing Homes; Number of Physicians, Registered Nurses and Practical Nurses per 10,000 Persons; and Number of Nursing Homes per 1,000 Persons 65 Years or Older for Oklahoma Counties: 1988

	(a) Population (Estimated)		(b) Physicians (MDs and DOs)		(c) Registered Nurses			(d) Practical Nurses (Estimated)			(e) Nursing Homes		
County	Total	65+	Total Number	No. per 10,000	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	Licensed Beds	No. per 1,000
STATE	3,233,844	426,932	5,497	17	17,067	53	401	12,064	37	2,262	412	34,133	80
Adair	20,375	2,914	10	5	38	19	1	69	34	25	2	197	68
Alfalfa	6,592	1,655	3	5	33	50	4	31	47	10	3	169	102
Atoka	13,314	2,144	5	4	24	18	1	40	30	14	3	277	129
Beaver	6,937	1,054	2	3	23	33	2	14	20	5	1	62	59
Beckham	20,061	3,912	23	11	49	24	1	107	53	22	4	381	97
Blaine	13,305	2,555	10	8	46	35	4	46	35	18	4	321	126
Bryan	32,774	5,801	29	9	96	29	6	155	47	49	7	510	88
Caddo	32,469	5,714	14	4	71	22	5	159	49	43	6	374	65
Canadian	68,053	5,785	51	7	475	70	13	249	37	45	6	475	82
Carter	45,550	7,470	65	14	200	44	10	207	45	39	8	592	79
Cherokee	35,742	4,682	38	11	188	53	3	105	29	23	4	341	73
Choctaw	17,158	3,157	12	7	29	17	1	82	48	23	3	225	71
Cimarron	3,848	627	2	5	8	21	0	14	36	3	1	44	70
Cleveland	155,835	9,506	200	13	996	64	16	534	34	64	11	1,175	124
Coal	6,163	1,282	6	10	14	23	0	29	47	8	1	75	59
Comanche	121,476	8,382	133	11	444	37	8	556	46	76	7	765	91

Table A-6 (cont.)
Total Number of Physicians, Registered and Practical Nurses, Nursing Homes, Licensed Beds in Nursing Homes; Number of Physicians, Registered Nurses and Practical Nurses per 10,000 Persons; and Number of Nursing Homes per 1,000 Persons 65 Years or Older for Oklahoma Counties: 1988

	(a) Population (Estimated)		(b) Physicians (MDs and DOs)		(c) Registered Nurses			(d) Practical Nurses (Estimated)			(e) Nursing Homes		
County	Total	65+	Total Number	No. per 10,000	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	Licensed Beds	No. per 1,000
Cotton	7,176	1,449	4	6	14	20	2	13	18	5	2	102	70
Craig	15,021	2,839	15	10	100	67	2	70	47	15	2	195	69
Creek	62,218	7,902	45	7	183	29	3	248	40	63	7	631	80
Custer	28,233	3,981	31	11	110	39	6	151	53	30	6	454	114
Delaware	27,415	5,373	18	7	67	24	1	82	30	24	6	438	82
Dewey	6,099	1,324	3	5	18	30	1	19	31	5	3	142	107
Ellis	5,448	1,073	7	13	28	51	0	49	90	4	1	60	56
Garfield	60,286	8,380	134	22	377	63	18	243	40	47	8	647	77
Garvin	29,246	5,761	24	8	80	27	2	174	59	34	6	531	92
Grady	42,320	6,179	47	11	131	31	1	128	30	24	6	456	74
Grant	6,471	1,566	4	6	30	46	2	16	25	8	2	131	84
Greer	7,028	1,961	8	11	17	24	1	41	58	5	1	140	71
Harmon	4,662	1,221	4	9	12	26	1	21	45	5	2	161	132
Harper	4,912	953	3	6	17	35	0	34	69	4	1	76	80
Haskell	11,861	2,218	6	5	35	30	2	53	45	12	1	100	45
Hughes	15,082	3,424	8	5	39	26	0	68	45	18	4	316	92
Jackson	30,972	3,655	32	10	125	40	2	131	42	19	3	273	75
Jefferson	8,020	1,740	5	6	10	12	1	29	36	11	3	202	116

Table A-6 (cont.)
Total Number of Physicians, Registered and Practical Nurses, Nursing Homes, Licensed Beds in Nursing Homes; Number of Physicians, Registered Nurses and Practical Nurses per 10,000 Persons; and Number of Nursing Homes per 1,000 Persons 65 Years or Older for Oklahoma Counties: 1988

	(a) Population (Estimated)		(b) Physicians (MDs and DOs)		(c) Registered Nurses			(d) Practical Nurses (Estimated)			(e) Nursing Homes		
County	Total	65+	Total Number	No. per 10,000	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	Licensed Beds	No. per 1,000
Johnston	11,046	2,044	7	1,578	50	221	2	34	325	4	2	110	19
Kay	52,255	8,936	67	780	286	183	12	188	278	38	8	644	14
Kingfisher	15,087	2,399	10	1,509	75	201	3	47	321	20	4	235	10
Kiowa	12,704	2,998	9	1,412	33	385	1	82	155	22	5	257	12
Latimer	11,212	1,895	6	1,869	33	340	1	34	330	7	3	141	13
Le Flore	46,035	7,458	31	1,485	140	329	9	234	197	52	7	513	15
Lincoln	28,564	4,627	14	2,040	72	397	4	145	197	23	5	267	17
Logan	29,728	4,459	15	1,982	95	313	7	95	313	38	6	459	10
Love	7,933	1,372	2	3,966	21	378	0	17	467	1	1	62	22
McClain	22,791	4,034	7	3,256	78	292	3	108	211	24	3	224	18
McCurtain	37,511	8,477	20	1,876	71	528	5	150	250	36	6	489	17
McIntosh	17,509	2,714	14	1,251	60	292	3	75	233	14	4	308	9
Major	9,145	1,152	5	1,829	27	339	2	27	339	10	1	136	8
Marshall	11,790	1,627	9	1,310	39	302	3	25	472	6	2	200	8
Mayes	35,161	7,524	24	1,465	132	266	2	160	220	39	7	417	18
Murray	12,741	2,459	10	1,274	48	265	4	69	185	14	3	221	11
Muskogee	70,048	10,857	125	560	502	140	8	342	205	62	13	1,027	11
Noble	11,861	2,088	7	1,694	41	289	2	27	439	10	3	143	15

Table A-6 (cont.)
Total Number of Physicians, Registered and Practical Nurses, Nursing Homes, Licensed Beds in Nursing Homes; Number of Physicians, Registered Nurses and Practical Nurses per 10,000 Persons; and Number of Nursing Homes per 1,000 Persons 65 Years or Older for Oklahoma Counties: 1988

	(a) Population (Estimated)		(b) Physicians (MDs and DOs)		(c) Registered Nurses			(d) Practical Nurses (Estimated)			(e) Nursing Homes		
County	Total	65+	Total Number	No. per 10,000	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	Licensed Beds	No. per 1,000
Nowata	10,747	1,924	5	5	30	28	2	59	55	18	2	100	52
Okfuskee	11,572	2,395	6	5	22	19	2	37	32	12	4	221	92
Oklahoma	615,693	68,342	1,991	32	4,586	74	67	2,133	35	274	52	5,609	82
Okmulgee	39,271	6,794	33	8	128	33	3	156	40	41	6	520	77
Osage	39,610	5,387	18	5	49	12	2	84	21	13	5	313	58
Ottawa	32,724	4,876	22	7	181	55	6	143	44	35	7	418	86
Pawnee	16,174	2,636	11	7	65	40	3	71	44	12	2	112	42
Payne	66,055	6,804	72	11	226	34	5	186	28	28	6	533	78
Pittsburg	43,282	7,618	53	12	181	42	7	267	62	52	10	662	87
Pontotoc	35,020	6,129	54	15	186	53	2	234	67	33	5	380	62
Pottawatomie	58,869	9,007	67	11	274	47	8	297	50	57	9	782	87
Pushmataha	11,983	2,229	10	8	34	28	0	64	53	9	2	206	92
Roger Mills	5,491	1,016	3	5	10	18	0	21	38	3	1	36	35
Rogers	52,414	4,979	53	10	272	52	6	178	34	29	5	426	86
Seminole	28,006	5,181	16	6	73	26	3	117	42	34	5	345	67
Sequoyah	34,722	4,687	17	5	84	24	6	99	29	32	5	490	105
Stephens	44,413	7,106	44	10	124	28	5	184	41	45	8	647	91
Texas	17,630	1,957	15	9	50	28	1	50	28	4	1	77	39

Table A-6 (cont.)
Total Number of Physicians, Registered and Practical Nurses, Nursing Homes, Licensed Beds in Nursing Homes; Number of Physicians, Registered Nurses and Practical Nurses per 10,000 Persons; and Number of Nursing Homes per 1,000 Persons 65 Years or Older for Oklahoma Counties: 1988

	(a)		(b)		(c)			(d)			(e)		
	Population (Estimated)		Physicians (MDs and DOs)		Registered Nurses			Practical Nurses (Estimated)			Nursing Homes		
County	Total	65+	Total Number	No. per 10,000	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	No. per 10,000	In Nursing Homes	Total Number	Licensed Beds	No. per 1,000
Tillman	11,849	2,322	6	5	22	19	3	28	24	8	3	175	75
Tulsa	504,338	52,955	1,475	29	4,076	81	70	1,259	25	202	38	3,765	71
Wagoner	47,766	4,538	17	4	101	21	1	82	17	23	3	241	53
Washington	46,940	6,384	92	20	231	49	3	262	56	35	5	479	75
Washita	12,669	2,217	4	3	21	17	2	64	51	16	4	319	144
Woods	10,416	2,239	6	6	35	34	3	40	38	11	3	184	82
Woodward	20,947	2,451	24	11	76	36	0	123	59	16	3	202	82

Source: Oklahoma Department of Commerce; Oklahoma State Department of Health.[41]

ENDNOTES

Endnotes

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